DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 181 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRIES, GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, and old wood carved furniture.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Changchun	Calcutta
Darien (Dalne)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Mukden
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
Liaoyang		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		Singapore
San Francisco		Tsingtau
Shanghai		Tsinanfu
Sydney (Australia)		Tiehling
Tientsin		Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
JUST VISIT OUR
SILK EMPORIUM
renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.
Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN AERATED WATER FACTORY.
On SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Foras Road by order of the Mortgagee in possession Sheth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Parojshaw Aderji Motewala and Thakore Lakhmansinh Kalyansinh trading in the name and style of Leopold and Co., their Aerated Water Factory as a going concern containing special four filling machine by Haver Tayler, Lead furnece with its gas holder, Electric Motor Filling Machines, Slate tank, Bottle cleaning machines, Electric Switches, Shaftings, Beltings, Pulleys, Soda Bottles, Boxes, Oxe Carts, Oxen, Hand carts etc., etc. together with miscellaneous articles pertaining to the factory as also furniture and its good-will.
A deposit of 50 per cent. may be required at the time of sale.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT THE JUNCTION OF NORTHBROOK STREET AND DURGADEVI STREET.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jitaji Khumaji and others, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Jagjivan Raisey Raja, and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgagee, dated the 17th day of July, 1915, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, facing two roads on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF THE PPOPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 970 and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2980-2983, New No. 9926, Old Survey No. 5072, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7790 and Street Nos. 200-202 and C Ward Nos. 7791-7792, Street Nos. 1-2, and all which premises are situate, at Northbrook Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by Northbrook Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Mesoor Raja.
Further particulars and the conditions of sale, can be had no application to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the said Messrs. Jitaji Khumaji and others at their Office, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.
P. S.—There are seventeen shops in the above building.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA—A. H Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DACCA.—Dacca News Agency.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kail.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STAMPS—25 different War Stamps of the Allies, Rs. 4. List sent on request. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Allahabad. 9133

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, B.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

POONA RACES, 1917.—An experienced well connected and respectable gentleman is open to engagement in clerical capacity or confidential clerk to the Horse-owner or Race-goer. Very serviceable to the owner or profitable to the Race-goer. Please write to Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9143

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business. Handsome prospects. Apply to Box No. 25 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9091

WANTED—A READER for a gentleman for one or two hours in the afternoon. Write stating convenient hours, salary, etc., to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9137

WANTED,—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED—A GRADUATE in English and Sanskrit to act as a PRIVATE TUTOR and COMPANION to a student preparing for Bombay University Matriculation. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9115

WANTED—An experienced man for driving a Steam Road Roller from 15th August 1917 to 15th November 1917. Men having past experience in road works will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned immediately. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District. Alibag, 28th July, 1917. 9136

WANTED

WANTED—A big lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. gauge. Must be in good condition. Please apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9134

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

AN intelligent, honest, NON-MATRICULATE, young man with experience of clerical line, wants some work between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.), which may bring him at least Rs. 10 per month. Write to: X, c/o J. S. Pandit, Angre's Wadi, Students' Lodge, Room No. 2, Bombay 4. 9126.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CEMENT BURNER for Portland Cement Work in C. P. Previous experience not necessary. Free accommodation, good prospects to capable man. A good opening for a discharged soldier. Apply personally to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Cox's Buildings, Bombay. 9140

FOR SALE

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day. 9138

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY,

THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo being Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 9118

S. S. "CITY OF EXETER."

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that cargo from No. 6 Hold of the above steamer lying in the Hughes Drydock is now being landed and removed to No. 11 Shed, Alexandra Dock, delivery of which may be received on applying to the Port Trust.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Shed and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claims will be recognised.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of the packages being surveyed, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

Home Street, 30th July, 1917. 9142

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th August, 1917, to 22nd August, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

9144.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate, for one Share No. 18619 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mr. Matubhai Narandas and Bai Manglabai Vallabhram Doolabhram, has been lost, stolen or mislaid

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MATUBHAI NARANDAS,
Bhuleshwar, 3rd Bhojwada,
Swaminarayen's New Building,
BOMBAY.

31-7-17. 9139

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of (1) ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 80—5 annual Rs. 120 per month. None need apply who is not a qualified Accountant under the L. S. G. Rules, is not a native of or domiciled in the Province and is not experienced in accounts. The man appointed shall have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 250.

(2) HEAD CLERK on Rs. 50—4 annual Rs. 70 per month. None need apply who is not experienced in Correspondence and is not a native of or domiciled in the Province.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 15th August, 1917 by—

A. H. DUKE
B. A. (Cantab), A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer
Darbhanga.

Laheriasarai, the 26th July, 1917. 9135

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 73, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited statements of account upto 30th June, 1917
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profits etc.
3. To sanction payment of a dividend.
4. To sanction a bonus to the Company's employees.
5. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 13th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1917. 9141

FOR SALE.

THE JEWELLERY mentioned below (comprising over 1500 articles) being part of the stock of Adolf Neuhauser, a hostile firm in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, is to be sold by private treaty IN ONE LOT:—

Necklaces, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Links, Wrist Watches, Amber cigar and cigarette-holders, gold pencils, and pen-holders, Fountain pens, knives and Note-books, gold chains and bangles. (18, 15, 14, and 9 carat gold and platinum and set with precious stones.)

Particulars can be obtained and arrangements can be made for genuine intending purchasers to inspect the goods on application to the undersigned before the 8th August 1917, at the latest. Offers in sealed covers superscribed with the word "JEWELLERY" will be received by the undersigned upto the forenoon of 16th August, 1917, at the latest. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any offer without assigning any reason. On the acceptance of the offer a deposit of 25 per cent to be paid to the undersigned and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within fifteen days of the date of the acceptance.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.

Canada Buildings,
Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9065.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1008.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDBHOY DATOOBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,812 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616, New No. B/3000, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7114, and bounded on the East by the property of Trimbuck Juggonath Murka, on the West partly by the property 2ndly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, and partly by the property forming part of the estate of Abdulla M. Dharamsi, on the North by the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and on the South by the property of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3472 (1) and Street No. 4 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the East side of Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198 7/8 square yards, more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under one or more of the following Nos., i.e., Collector's Old No. 616, New No. 2861, Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and is bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by the property firstly hereinabove described, on the West by the Peddar Road, on the North partly by the property of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and partly by a public passage and on the South by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9050

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BRIJMOHANLAL alias BRIJMOHANDAS KALYANDAS alias BRIJMOHANLAL KALYANDAS SHROFF, late of Surat Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Government servant ..... Deceased.

RATANLAL BRIJMOHANLAL, of Bombay Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, carrying on business as a money lender ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of July 1917.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9145

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of LUXMAN PRASAD SURAJMAL alias LAXMAN PRASAD SURAJMAL, late of Bombay Kanojia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant in the employ of Khimji Kuverji, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay a widower ..... Deceased.

RAMPRASAD LAXMAN PRASAD, of Bombay Kanojia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant in the employ of Khimji Kuverji, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay the adopted son of the abovenamed deceased Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of July, 1917.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
9132

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TO-NIGHT! The CINEMA HOUSE at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

Pathe presents the Greatest success in contemporary Drama

"MATER DOLOROSA"

For acting, staging and Scenic effects Mater Dolorosa has never been equalled.
A Magnificent story of Maternal Love. A Film that will live in your memory.
The highest perfection of Picture making has been reached in this film.

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, & 4.

A MIGHTY SERIAL ACHIEVEMENT
Commencing Saturday, 4th August
AT THE
ITALIAN CINEMA

ELDORADO

THE PURPLE MASK

WITH
the two greatest Serials Stars on Earth

GRACE CUNARD
GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD.
FRANCIS FORD.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing Thursday, 2nd August

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE
presents
A Complete New Attraction
and the

SHOW OF THE YEAR

specially brought out under great expense introducing
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT

FROLICS IN FROGLAND
ZEEO THE LADY FROG
assisted by
XAIDA and QUEENIE

LA PETITE ZILLA
THE PRINCE OF PANTOMIME
IN SONGS AND DANCES.

XAIDA STELLA
Australian VESTA TILLEY
(By permission of Miss Vesta Tilley, London.)

QUEENIE LLOYD
THE CUTE KID
THE
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
(THE MUSICAL KIDS)
RAGS AND HISPIANO
(SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS)

The Management begs to inform that considering the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared *by Special Command* :—

THERE SHALL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

Will perform only 5 performances in Bombay, at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.
EN ROUTE TO JALGAON.

Friday, 3rd August 1917 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit Swayanwar

(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.)

Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence Sandhurst Road (Sheth Tulsidas Tejpall's Bungalow, Girgaon) from 30th July 1917.
MANAGER: K. P. PANDIT.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY: 6-30; 8-30 & 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT

"WHO'S GUILTY"?

Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM

"The Goad of Jealousy"

Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!

"The Shadow of Guilt"

ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
An Interesting Scientific Film.

DANCING

Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.

WIFFLES BUYS A PERISCOPE.

NEXT WEEK:
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES."

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
of
Present Company of Artistes!
with
Complete Change Nightly!

PALACE OF VARIETIES
Gaiety Theatre
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE CO.
presents
The Merry Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, the Success of Last Season

THE HONEY MOON BABY
Preceded by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES & CINEMA.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
OF
PRESENT ARTISTES
The Naughty Musical Playlet
NERO THE NAUGHTY
Preceded by
SPECIAL VARIETIES & CINEMA DRAMA
The Daughter of HERODIAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

7-0—8-45—10-15.
EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ITALA-FILM
PRESENTS
TIGRE-REALE

ROYAL TIGRESS 7.000—feet—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.
featuring
ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS
PINA-MENICHELL

Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.
Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay, Richest Costumes, and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.
One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakhs Building ablaze.

DON'T FORGET
PINA-MENICHELLI

Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare talent of expression. She is absolutely the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.
NOTICE.—For the convience of our Patrons we have arranged an extra class, *i. e.*, RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night
MLLE. ROBINNE
of the Comedie Francaise

IN
A 4-Part S. C. A. G. L. Drama.
"THE PREY"
including an all-star cast.
A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
BRETONES HEAD DRESSES
Coloured. Interesting.
LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR
One of Luke's best comics.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
A MOMENTOUS FILM:
'THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN"

A heart-throbbing melodrama in 5 parts in which the principal characters are the Devil (who is first seen in the guise of a Prince), a female vampire, a young millionaire and a beautiful and pure girl whom he loves.

"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA'

How Cupid cured a young man who was a martyr to dyspepsia and taught him to love the girl who admired him.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. Sharp.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,

For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Musical Success
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30.
"HIGH JINKS"
Now crowding the Adelphi Theatre, London.

The Latest London Success
THURSDAY 2nd, FRIDAY 3rd
"THEODORE & CO."
Still Crowding the London Gaiety.

Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
Saturday 4th at 9-30,
Sunday 5th at 6 p. m. Half Price Matinee.
"Mr. MANHATTAN"

PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at
ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

HELLER'S
GOLDEN SHINE
TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.
It cleans as well as polishes.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 28th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	12,422,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	124,000
East Indian	196,000
American	1,528,000
Other	59,000
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	
Total Speculation	
,, Export	
East Indian ,,	
East Indian Stock	32,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export	
,, ,, Imports	
,, ,, Speculation	
American Afloat	59,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	87,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2 000
,, ,, to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	78 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	46¾ ,,
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67—½ ,,
Government Securities 3%	57—¼ ,,
Ex. On London at Paris Francs not official	27.40 ,,

WAR LOANS.

London, July 28th.

5½ % 1924—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£94½ ,,
6% New	£941/2 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 28th.

RAPESEED:	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Paid	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Buyers	600
Toria Rapeseed per ton June-July	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July	592/6
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct-Dec. Sellers	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay, Karachi } Not offered	
Fine White Java, C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Sellers	22/3
do. do. Bombay, Karachi } Not offered	
Java sugar inactive owing to lack of tonnage.	
LINSEED:	
Linseed Calcutta July Aug. Buyers	595
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½
RUBBER:	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. value	2/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 30.

A private cable received yesterday states that the weather in America is good, and the general sentiment bearish owing to the Bureau Report being expected favourable.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 486 but the tone was quiet and the feeling easier. The Marwadi bazaar opened at about 3 p. m. and Good Broach was very irregular, the quotations in the first few minutes being Rs. 480, Rs. 476, Rs. 470 and Rs. 474. Further fluctuations occurred between Rs. 472 and Rs. 479. Business was difficult owing to the irregularity of prices which were almost impossible to follow. Trading was consequently restricted, particularly on Association terms. At Colaba Good Broach April was Rs. 483, and rates at 6-15 p. m. were as under. Fluctuations in Good Broach are sudden and wide, but other New Crop prices are not so erratic and depend on buyers.

Ready cotton has been quiet and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	— 380
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 441
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 429
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	— 475
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	— 430
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	— 470

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	— Rs. 481
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	.. ,, 462/3
,, Khandeish	..	,,	.. ,, 452
,, Mathia	..	,,	.. ,, 424
,, Bengal	..	,,	.. ,, 372
Fully Good Bengal	..	,,	.. ,, 360

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	Rs 477
Fully good Bengal January	,, 357

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 30th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	392	382	372			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	392	382	372			,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		442	422			,,
M. G. Broach		520	515	465		,,
M. G. Mathia		395	385			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				449		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				478	468	,,
M. G. Westerns				443	429	,,
H. G. Westerns				423	419	,,
M. G. Compta				482	468	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			512	500		,,
M. G. Warangal				467		,,
M. G. Dhrangadra						
M. G. Limbdi Wadhwan						

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	370	358	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	390	380	370	..	Ready
	..	382	..	..	Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	390	380	370	..	Ready
	..	379	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	451	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	440	420	..	Ready
	..	490	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Gomsawatee descriptions (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum M G	..	..	..	..	
Westmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha M'ghat (M G)	..	470	450	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Tosch (M G)	..	577	507	497	Ready
	..	..	..	475	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	508	490	Ready
Mathia (M.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
	..	Good.	H.G.F.		
Miraj Athni (M.G.)	..	..	475	466	Ready
	..	..	..	..	August/Sept.
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	475	460	Ready
	..	..	..	..	August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	440	425	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	430	415	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	480	465	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th July :—

Cotton	7,750 bales.
Wheat	18,061 owts.
Linseed	17,816 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	290 ,,
Gingellyseed	931 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3,294 ,,
Castorseed	5,360 ,,
Rice	630 ,,
Myrabolams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	11 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	10,7.5 ,,
Jowar	1,642 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,935 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 30th —6 p. m:

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail. Delivery.		
Ready.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	44	0	0	6	6	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70.30	43	8	0	6	5	9
,, Karachi Bagla	43	0	0	6	5	0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6	4	0	6	12	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	6	4	0	6	12	0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	7	2	0	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	2	0	8	8	0
,, Tara	7	8	0	7	14	0
Teoriseed, White 85.15	44	0	0	6	3	0
,, Gajar 75.25	43	8	0	6	2	0
,, Gajar 50 50	43	0	0	6	0	0
,, Black	38	0	0	5	9	0
Poppyseed, White	7	8	0	7	14	0
Groundnuts	41	0	0	6	4	0
Mowraseed	4	0	0	5	6	0
Jawa	29	0	0	4	0	0
Arandi	40	0	0	5	4	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat Sept.	6	9	3			
Linseed Sept.	6	11	3			

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 27th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	7	7,992
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	6,863

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 25-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready ex-duty 96-9.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 96-9.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ½ 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 months' sight Credits ½ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 months' Sight France Fr 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs 147.
D. D. on New York Rs 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 p.c.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 86.
4 p.c. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ p.c. Small pieces 66.
3 p.c. small pieces 57.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 73¾.
5 p.c. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 8 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet owing to the August Settlement.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1810 to 1800 and closed at 1805, Madhavjees from 2190 to 2185, Fazulbhoys from 817/8 to 807/8, and closed at 815, Indore Malwas from 390 to 385, Indian Bleachings from 287/8 to 282/8, Crescents from 237/8 to 241/4, New Greats from 210 to 215, Pearls from 540 to 545, Nagpurs from 2425 to 2415 and closed at 2420.

Centurys improved to 337/8, Simplexs to 720, Swans to 340, Swadeshis to 1805, and Advance declined to 1035, Davids to 527/8, and Bombay United to 720.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 277/8, and 275, and Deferreds declined to 1130, Katni Ordinaries to 262/8, Shivrajpurs to 51/8 and Central India Mining to 51.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 965, Bombay Burmas declined to 965, Bombay Tramways improved 352/8, and Bombay Steam to 307/8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 28th July 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 293,46,170	
Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 125,26,335	
	418,72,505
Other Deposits	18,11,34,355
Post Bills	9,064
Sundries	18,12,714
Rupees	24,40,28,638

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	262,36,830
Other authorised Securities	27,81,898
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	251,58,962
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	636,45,422
Bills Discounted and Purchased	96,84,526
Dead Stock	9,71,439
Stamps	6,631
Bullion	3,155
Balances with other Banks	8,78,210
Sundries	5,87,682
Cash	11,38,73,853
Rupees	24,40,28,638

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

REPRESENTATION TO THE AGENT,

We have received from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, a copy of the representation from the workmen of the Bombay Tramway Co's. Dadar Depot submitted to the Agent of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company Ltd., on the 24th instant for publication. No reply having been received and as the workmen are getting dissatisfied, Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla under instructions from their clients addressed a letter to the Managing Director, Mr. Remington yesterday requesting him to expedite matters and inform them of the Agent's decision by to-day. The following are the main points:—

1. In view of the present high prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life and the consequent distress the Agent will, they hope sympathetically consider their above grievances and will be pleased to issue his orders thereon as early as possible.

2. The workmen further beg leave to mention that as the original Depot and Workshop was situated at Colaba most of them had settled down in adjoining locality and the coolies had settled down in Colaba and so it was very convenient for them to attend to their duties even in case of necessity till late hours or at night. The said Dadar Depot being at the northern end of the city about 6 miles away from the old Depot and about 4 to 5 miles away from the workmen's quarters it has been a great hardship upon them to attend to their duties at Dadar in time. Since the transfer of most of the departments to the new workshop at Dadar, though it is now only about two months, their hardships have increased and the introduction of several new rules by the company's officials to be observed by the workmen have augmented them considerably.

3. At present the gate of the Dadar Depot is closed exactly at 8 a.m. in the morning and no workman is admitted to work thereafter even if he were late by a few minutes. This is but hardship upon the poor workmen to be shut out of their duty at the loss of wages for the day. As already stated in their representation most of them have to attend to work from a distance of about 4 to 5 miles and in so doing they are dependent on the Tramway and Railway service. At times workmen have to suffer on account of derailment often in spite of having started in time.

Pray that the workmen may be admitted to work till 15 minutes after the due time and on satisfactory explanation being given upto one hour on deduction of wages for such time.

4. Present working hours are 8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 to 6 p.m. The Dadar Depot is generally at a longer distance from the workmen's quarters than the old Colaba Depot and therefore they have to waste on their way more time than they had otherwise to do.

Pray that the working hours may be reduced by at least half an hour. The workmen would prefer to have the evening attendance upto 5-30 p.m. according to the G. I. P. Railway working hours.

5. During construction of the Dadar Depot coolies were paid at annas eleven per day and had free tramway pass for attending on duty. Since the start of the Dadar Depot their wages have been reduced to annas nine per day.

Coolies pray that taking into consideration the more time they have to waste in attending at Dadar than at Colaba and other inconvenience their wages may be fixed as before at 11 annas per day and free Tramway pass may be issued to them.

6. The workmen are called on night duty and no sooner the urgent work is over they are asked to leave the workshop though at midnight and they are paid at ordinary rate for actual hours of work. Generally night duty tells upon the health of the workmen and involves more risk than on day duty. Besides the workmen cannot easily return to their homes at middle of the night and generally the whole night is wasted.

The workmen therefore pray that taking all these into consideration the workmen's wages for night duty may be sanctioned at double or at least 1½ times the day wages and further that the workmen may be paid for the whole night even if the work proceeds only for a part of the night.

7. At present the salary is not paid on 10th of every month as before and according ot the present practice of making payment during the progress of the work the workmen are sometimes robbed of their money earned through hard service for a month.

The workmen therefore pray that the payment may, as before, be made on the 10th of every month to save them from falling into Marwadies hands and on the pay day the work may be closed at 4 p.m.

8. At the Dadar Depot there is accommodation of only two latrine seats and seven water closets. According to the present practice every workman is allowed only 10 minutes in the course of the whole working day for this natural necessity and a time-keeper is specially engaged whose duty it is to check time of every workman attending there and workmen taking more than 10 minutes are fined.

The workmen submit that this is an extraordinary practice and check upon nature's demand. In past days only a Ramosi used to be posted to keep watch over the workmen with instructions to report if workmen are found unnecessarily wasting time under such pretexts. The workmen agree that defaulting workmen may be fined.

9. As in the past days the tools and materials may be issued in the names of foremen or chargemen of every department and he should be responsible for the name If tools and materials were to be issued in the names of workmen and they are to be made responsible for the same it is an absolute hardship because they have to work under instructions from their foreman or chargeman and in case of loss or deficiency caused by the mistake or misjudgment of their chargeman or foreman they will have to suffer.

Besides the workmen pray that they should not be fined for breakage of any tools in the course of work but may be fined only in case of loss of implements by their own neglect

10. There are no shops or restaurant quite near the Dadar workshop. The workmen have either to go near Dadar market or Matunga Station which is at about 10 minutes walk.

The workmen pray that extra time may be allowed to them for returning and receiving tickets besides the recess hour and that as regards tokens, they may be returned and taken by a clerk, as in the past days from each department during the working hours.

11. According to the Rules of the Company after putting in ten years service workmen are entitled to be engaged as permanent hands on a fixed monthly salary. The rule is not being observed in case of some of the old workmen.

The workmen pray that the matter may be fully investigated and the rule be impartially observed.

12. In view of the present War crisis and high rates of all commodities and increase in house rents the workmen pray that the company will be good enough to follow the practice now adopted by the G. I. P. Railway Co., and other big bodies and allow them reasonable grain allowance to enable them to meet their family demands.

13. In some case newly employed hands with no better capability are paid more than old and experienced hands and the latter have not been allowed any increment for some consecutive years.

The workmen pray that yearly increment may be sanctioned and granted according to qualifications.

"CO-OPERATION OR COMPULSION?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As one interested in the steady growth of the Co-operative Movement in India," I must thank you for your emphatic protest against the principles underlying certain draft rules published by Government under the Co-operative Societies Act. The draft rules are made under section 43 of that Act, which lays down in sub-section (1) that the Local Government may make rules to "carry out the purposes of the Act;" while sub-section (2) sets forth in twenty sub-clauses, the several matters in respect of which such rules may be made in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power. The power conferred on the Local Government by the Legislature to make rules under the Act is therefore a limited power in so far as the rules made thereunder should carry out the purposes of the Act.

Now, what is the object of the Co-operative Societies Act? It is as the preamable to the Act says, to facilitate the formation of co-operative societies for the formation of thrift, selfhelp among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. It is difficult to see how draft rule 18 prohibiting any registered society by itself, or committee or officer from taking any such action as to involve the Society in the discussion of political or religious opinions, can be said to carry out the purposes of the Act. Nor does it fall under the category of matters provided for by the sub-clauses to that section. The rule is therefore "ultra vires." Co-operative societies are like joint-stock companies but with special privileges granted by the Legislature. A society is not supposed to do anything beyond the legitimate scope of its existence or outside its ordinary business. There is no need of emphasising by means of a rule what a society ought not to do, in respect of matters that fall outside the object and scope of the Act. Otherwise such prohibitions can easily be extended to various other matters which fall outside the province of co-operative societies. No similar provision exists in rules under the Indian Companies Act, and no such rule has been framed by the Government in other provinces.

Sir Harvey Adamson, during the debate on the Report of the Select Committee, said: "The rules to be framed by the Local Governments which will form the working-machinery, will require to be built up by experience." Is it the opinion of the Government, or of its expert adviser that, during the twelve years the Act has been in force, some, at least, out of the hundreds of societies have at any time been vehicles for the propagation of political opinions derogatory to Government?

The Co-operative movement in India is still in its infancy, and its future rests not so much on the mere multiplication of societies, as on the practical sympathy, help and guidance necessary from the Government to fulfil the objects which they have in view. Any action of the Government or of its officers by way of undue interference with the steady growth of societies beyond what is prescribed by the Legislature, ought therefore to be deprecated in the interests of.—Yours, etc.,

TRUE CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As pointed out by you in your editorial columns on Friday, a clear and irresistable case exists for freeing the co-operative movement gradually from all official control. This case is damaged instead of advanced by ill-informed statements like those made by "Scrutator" in your issue of to-day. For, most of what your correspondent has to say bears no relation to the question under discussion, and in a few cases he goes even to the length of suggesting that more Government control is essential.

If "Scrutator" possessed any knowledge of the conditions of the money market in Bombay, he would have realized that the rate of interest charged on its advances by the Bombay Central Bank is lower than that paid by many a flourishing, commercial or industrial concern in this city, offering the very best security. The rate of interest had to be raised slightly, when it was known that Government were offering 5½ per cent. on their borrowings, and it is understood that the rate will be reduced as soon as normal financial conditions rule in the money market.

"Scrutator," again, is unfortunately unacquainted with the trend of co-operative evolution or he would have hailed the formation of guaranteeing unions of agricultural credit societies as an important step in the growth of co-operation. Such Unions bring together the best workers in a group of neighbouring societies for the purpose of supervision and control, freeing the societies from a certain amount of official inspection. They form a very useful link between the Central Bank at the provincial headquarters and primary societies in villages, whose borrowings they guarantee. They are "not" financing institutions, and it is entirely wrong to assert, as "Scrutator" does, that when loans are advanced to village societies through unions, the members of the agricultural societies receive loan at the rate of 12 per cent. They get the money at the original rate of 9 3.8 per cent. "Scrutator's" suggestion about dividend-hunting is equally baseless. He should know that according to the Central Bank's agreement with the Secretary of State for India, the surplus after declaring a 6 p.c. dividend is to be divided equally with the borrowing societies.

All efforts—short of compulsion—are made to get the societies to collect local capital, and the primary societies of this Presidency command more local capital than those of any other province in India, with the exception of the Punjab. It must, however, be recognized by all who know anything of the conditions of village life that it is out of the question to get societies to work entirely on local capital.

Lastly, "Scrutator" has generalized in an objectionable manner from his experience of one or two urban societies. This leads him to question the fundamental principle of co-operation, whereby a man of small means is able to find funds for his trade or business, or for household needs by his co-operation with other persons of small means. How it is possible to imagine that co-operators may degenerate into a new race of Pathans is difficult to comprehend, for co-operative societies are democratic institutions, which are governed by the borrowers and lenders alike on terms of equality, and the very life-breath of which is publicity. They are registered under a special legislation enacted by Government and their business dealings are defined in their bye-laws, approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and adopted by the members themselves. If the rate of penal interest is excessive it is for the members to alter it, if extensions of time for repayments of loans are not given in deserving cases or members of the committee borrow heavily, the members can turn out the Managing Committee at their General Meetings. Further, the arbitration rules are not so absurd as "Scrutator" tries to make them out to be, for they are hedged round with safeguards and restrictions, and arbitration is to be enforced with the consent of the Registrar, as "an ultimate resort," in cases of proved recalcitrancy. Finally, it may interest "Scrutator" to know that dividends are limited to 9 3/8 per cent. until the Reserve Fund is over one-fourth of the subscribed share capital and 12½ in any case. And in calculating the profits of a society for the purpose of declaring a dividend or bonus all accrued interest which has been authorizedly overdue for more than six months has to be deducted from the gross profits of the year.—Yours, etc.,

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.

30-7-1917.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 9th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 21st of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 10th of Ad, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; Sunset: 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the late W. Bro. Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. No. 342 S. C. at FREEMASON'S HALL, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Benefit Performance in aid of Home Rule League, Baliwala's Grand Theatre.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla, and Hongkong will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: To-night, Opening of the Bandman Opera Co. in "High Jinks" at 9-30. At 6-30 Cinema a beautiful film drama "Mater Dolorosa."

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the competitions instituted by the delegation of the Chilian Nitrate Committee on the best essays on Indian agriculture, particulars of which will be found in our advertisement columns.

HINDUSTAN SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS LTD.

The opening ceremony of the Branch Factory of the above Company on the Walkeshwar Road in Seth Pratapchand G. Jhaveri's Bungalow, opposite the Government House Gate, will be performed to-morrow, the 1st proximo at 6 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, the "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVE CARTRIDGE FOR A WHISTLE.

A dock labourer named Natbu Govind picked up a cartridge in the Princes' Dock some eight days and took it home to make a whistle out of it. While he was trying to extract the cap with a nail it exploded and injured his right hand. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Tuesday the 7th August at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Fredun D. Mulla, will read a paper on "Mithraism; and its analogy to modern Freemasonry."

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A Mahomedan boy, Shaik Ismail Shaik Bansi, aged six years, who lived with his parents at Bengalpura had been bitten by a mad dog on the 10th June last. He went to Kasauli and returned to Bombay fifteen days later, on the 13th instant. He developed symptoms of hydrophobia on Sunday and died at night.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Monday including two imported cases one each from Bandra and Talegaon. Umarkhadi, Walkeshwar and Byculla, each reported one attack, Middle and Lower Colaba one attack ane one death and Hospitals one death. There was one imported case from Bandra of attack from small-pox. A death from cholera also took place. The total number of deaths was 95 as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of last year and 56 of 1915.

Rs. 3000 CASH IN PRIZES.

Two yearly Agricultural Competitions are instituted by the Delegation of THE CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE, on the best essays on Indian Agriculture and original ideas how to improve it.

1st Competition.

1st prize	.. .. .. Rs.	1000
2nd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	500
3rd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	250

2nd Competition.

1st Prize	.. .. .. Rs.	600
2nd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	300
3rd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	130
4th (2 prizes)..	.. each ,,	60
5th (10 ,,)	.. ,, ,,	10

RULES:

Open to all interested in Agriculture. Two of the 3 judges to be elected by ballot. Names of competitors will not be known by the judges until all papers have been marked. Copies of prize essays and names and addresses of winners will be furnished on request. Commencing from July 1st, 1917. Closes June 1st, 1918. Further details supplied by:

THE DELEGATE, of the
CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,
1, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"HIGH JINKS" TO-NIGHT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Company arrived in two parties yesterday from the Far East one by train from Colombo and the other by steamer. All the party looked merry and bright and in good fettle to commence the Bombay Season of the newest London Musical Success which opens to-night with "High Jinks" a musical farce which is still drawing great crowds to the London Adelphi. "High Jinks" is the name of a scent which produces an hilarious effect on everybody who comes in conduct with it which eventually communicates its pleasing effects to the audience. A doctor is in possession of this gay perfume played in London by W. H. Berry and in Bombay by an old friend Fred Winn. "High Jinks" which is one of the greatest successes of the Company's repetoire, will be played to-night and to-morrow. In connection with this production patrons are asked to be in their seats at the rise of the curtain, otherwise they will miss the ear-haunting melody "High Jinks" from which the piece derives its name and comedy and which it is expected Bombay will emulate London's example in being unable to think or sing anything else once it is heard.

CRICKET.

"ANDHERI SPORTING" C. C. V. FR, D'ABREO'S C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last at the Barracks Santa Cruz, between the Andheri Sporting C. Club and Fr. D'Abreo's C. Club which resulted in a win for the Andheri Sporting Cricket Club by 8 runs.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA V. LUSITANIAN S. CLUB,

On Sunday a cricket match was played on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Catholic Gymkhana and the Lusitanian Sporting Club, when the gymkhana team defeated the Lusitanians by 36 runs. L. Siqueira for the gymkhana captured eight wickets for 20 runs only. Scores:—

Catholic Gymkhana 72.
Lusitanians 36 runs.

SION UNION C. C. V. THANA FRIENDS UNION C, C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The scores—

Thana Friends Union C. C.—Karnik P. J. 18, Shaligram 1, Nachane 4, Deshmukh 2, Tere 9, Risbud 1, Parasnis 3, Kamat 0, Lule 6, Rane 0, Gupte 3, extra 1, total 48.

Sion Union C. C.—Vaidya B. M. 11, Rawal M. J. 3, Rawalgaokar 0, Pereira M. 1, Waupal P. V. 6, Pathan S. 0, Mhatre T. G. 5, Dalvi M. K. 10, D'Silva A. F. 1, Pereira J. L. 0, Pereira A. 3, extras 8, total 48.

ZINGARI CLUB V. ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL.

Played on the Oval on Sunday and won by the Zingari Club by 5 runs. Scores:—

ZINGARI CLUB.

E S Lynn 7, Gale 0, Arratoon 0, Macaulay 0, Maine 1, Luxa 8, Ernst 39, Miranda 1, H S Lynn (not out) 2, McClumpha 6, Main 0, extras 3. Total 67.

ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL.

L-Sergt Barker 5, Pte Wade 0, Lt Agar 0, Pte Hall 4, Cpl. Lord 26, Pte Lingyard 6, Pte Eastwood 4, Corpl. Graham 6, Sergt. Ramsay 4, Sergt. Douglas 0, Pte Liddell (not out) 9, extras 2. Total 62.

SARASWAT UNION C. C. VS. PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

A cricket match was played on Sunday the 29th instant on Marine Lines Cross Maidan between the Saraswat Union C. C. and Prabhu Young Cricketers, which resulted in a win for the former by 30 runs, the scores being 31 and 61 respectively.

STORM IN FILMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are very much obliged to Messrs. Pathe Freres for supplying in your issue of the 26th "Facts about Films." If the authorities do not take immediate steps to protect the public against a dire disaster, after this revelation, it is not the fault of Messrs. Pathe Freres. The facts are already before them. Now let us take a few of them.

"Films have got enough supply of oxygen in them to support combustion, or to continue decomposition, without additional outside air." (That is very cheering).

"If 'decomposition' occurs in a closed space at a normal pressure, explosive mixtures of gas may be obtained.' 'Motion picture films may be ignited and set on fire by open flame a spark, heat, "friction producing heat, electric flash, burning match, cigarette or cigar, contact with hot metal like a rheostat or steam pipe.'" (Messrs. Pathe Freres exhibit films to their customers daily).

Under the heading of Dangers, it is refreshing to read that the principal dangers are

(I) Ease of ignition and combustibility.

(II) Rapidity of burning and ease of the transmission of fire. ("Very interesting" to read this).

(III) "Difficulty of extinguishing when thoroughly burning." (Will the authorities make a special calculation as to the result of a few thousand films burning at the same time, and how many hours it will take them to stop "that" fire?)

(IV) Possibility of explosive mixtures (well that is not certain so we need not bother the authorities about "that").

If, after these harrowing details with their gruesome realities, who is to blame if there is a disaster the worst ever experienced in Bombay?, surely not Messrs. Pathe Freres; have they not kindly supplied us with the facts? The only thing we have against them is that they ought not to leave empty boxes full of packing materials such as straw, wood, shavings etc. all over the place and specially under the stairs as there is only one stair case and they know that. As they write, kindly, "if any people do choose to live in the buildings they do so entirely at their own risk." That explains their attitude. However, they have wisely removed them "after" this fire and there is no evidence, so far, of their reappearance. We are sorry to write the same has not happened as regards the heap of waste papers etc., lying in the corner. (Anybody wishing to verify this may come and see that for himself after 6 p.m.) As for the reassurance that the films "although inflammable, are by no means explosive or dangerous in the same sense as for instance "Gunpowder", it would relieve the anxieties of those who choose to live in the building that they will not be blown up straight to heaven.

As for "spontaneous combustion" it is a debatable point but we always get in this country the most unexpected to happen.—Yours, etc.,

THE VICTIM.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSE COURT REFERENCE NO. 14466 OF 1916.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Moses Abraham v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. A. A. Chitre, the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, under section 69 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act, for the opinion of the High Court on the following questions:—(1) whether the rules of the Provident Fund constituted a concurrent but independent contract between the parties to the suit; (2) if the answer to the first question be in the affirmative whether the defendants had not so prevented the plaintiff from performing his part of the contract as to invite the operation of section 53 of the Contract Act; (3) whether the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation on the principle underlying section 38 of the Specific Relief Act; and (4) whether the amount claimed by the plaintiff was not a fair measure of damages.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts giving rise to the reference were these:—The plaintiff was a clerk in the service of the Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 36 per month. He was also a member of the Provident Fund Rule 7 of which provided that "subscribers shall serve 15 years in order to entitle them to receive their share of the board's contribution." The plaintiff was in the defendants service for about 11 years and used to contribute as a member of the Provident Fund a certain percentage of his salary every month. Under the rules the defendants had also to contribute on 31st of March each year as much as the contribution of the employees for their benefit.

In December 1915 a theft of certain articles took place from the Port Trust sheds and the plaintiff was charged along with others with the offences of theft and abetment of the same. The plaintiff, however, was discharged without even a charge being framed against him. Soon, thereafter, the defendants served him with a month's notice dispensing with his services. No misconduct was alleged against him; and it was admitted that he had a clean record hitherto. The plaintiff was paid his salary and his contributions to the Provident Fund with interest. He, however, sued the Port Trust to recover from them their contribution with interest thereon to the Provident Fund as moneys wrongfully withheld from the plaintiff, or in the alternative as damages suffered by him by reason of the defendants' having arbitrarily dispensed with his services and thus prevented him from fulfilling his part of the contract. He claimed Rs. 522-5-1 as being the amount of the Port Trust's contribution credited to him from year to year in their books up to the date of his dismissal.

The case was first heard by Mr. H. Tyebji the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court who dismissed the suit on the ground that the plaintiff had no cause of action in as much as he had not put in 15 years' service. The plaintiff appealed and the matter was heard by the Full Bench of that Court consisting of Mr. A. A. Chitre, the Acting Chief Judge and Mr. H. Tyebji.

Both the learned judges agreed that the rules of the Provident Fund constituted a contract between the plaintiff and the defendants but Mr. Tyebji was of opinion that as the plaintiff had not served for the full period of 15 years as required under rule 7 his suit must fail. He further held that the Port Trust had a right to terminate the plaintiff's service by giving him a month's notice and that the plaintiff, therefore had no cause of action. The learned Chief Judge was of opinion that the Trust could not by arbitrarily dispensing with his services under their common law rights prevent him from putting in full 15 years service as required under the rules of the fund and thus the plaintiff was entitled to compensation from the defendants for the loss he had sustained under section 53 of the Contract Act.

As there was a difference of opinion between the two judges the matter was referred to the High Court for their opinion on the three queries set out above.

Mr. D. S. Erulkar with Mr. Mansing Karsondas appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the Port Trust.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships held that it was admitted that the Contract of service could be terminated at either side's option by giving a month's notice. The plaintiff's services were therefore validly dispensed with. He ceased to be the servant of the defendant, and in order to entitle him to claim the Board's contribution to the Provident Fund he had to put in 15 years service under rule 7. He had not done so, and therefore he could not claim under that rule. As to the contention that the plaintiff could claim it as damages against the Port Trust for preventing him from performing his promise of serving the board for 15 years their Lordships held that that could not be so having regard to the admitted fact that one month's notice by either side could terminate the contract.

As to the questions referred to their Lordships held that the first question ought not to have been referred to them as there was no difference of opinion between the judges on that point. Assuming the first question to be in the affirmative, their Lordships held that the second and third questions should be answered in the negative. Costs to be costs in the case.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff: Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the Port Trust: Messrs. Little and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A NURSE'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Blanch Edith Cotes ..... Plaintiff

v/s.

Mongini Brothers ..... Defendants

In this suit, in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendants Rs 15,000 as damages for injuries received because of the fall of an electric fan, when she was having tea at the defendants' restaurant, his Lordship delivered judgment on Monday morning. The full facts of the case as well as the contentions of the parties and the evidence adduced by them, have already appeared in our columns. His Lordship held that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants and dismissed the suit with costs.

CHARGE OF PROCURING A MINOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, resumed the hearing of the case in which Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde, Inspector, C.I.D. charged Hyderbi, a Mahomedan woman, and a brothel keeper named Nasiban, with disposing a minor named Nasiban, with disposing of a minor first accused, for immoral purposes, and the latter with receiving a minor for immoral purposes. Mr. J. Patel defended the accused.

The hearing was again adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

66-16—757-15—Edg G W and Co. Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni v Bai Oomabai widow, Crawford B and Co.

4-17—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally Bujanbai Saiffuddin and ors, D J Mantri, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

5-17—415-16—Crawford B and Co, Pauling and Co Ltd v Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Captain and V.

60-16—179-15—Madh K and Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v Bridichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V.

8-17—1107-16—Little and Co, Karsandas Premji v Parashram Pandurang Mahatre and ors, Ard H D and Co.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M. Sultanally Tyabally v Esufalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors. Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Kessowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—981-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

M J 19-17—1046—Crawford B and Co, Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors. Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-485/18503-16—Payne and Co, Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

63-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co. Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE,

1365-16—Ragh N & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mangu widow Dik D H & P.

1346-15—Manch & N Narayen Narsooji Vazarkar & ors v Kondabai widow & ors Mirga M & M Sub and G Nadersha & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSES.

541-16—In person Rahemtulla Gangji v. Gulam Husein Ismail & anr. Edg G W & Co.

873-16—Moti & Devi-Parekh Lalubhai Nanabhai a firm v. Manecklal Jugjiwand & ors. Ard H D & Co.

964-16—Dik D & P Mulji Shamji & anr. v. Dinshaw Sorabji Katrak Pocha & Co.

960-15—Malvi M R & Co Bharmal Shripat a firm v. Budhlal Shabharam a firm Jeh G & B.

1271-15—Ard H D & Co. Haji Ahmed Haji Hoosain Dada v. Gopenath Jiwan Kisey & ors. D J Mantri.

1321-16—Unwala P & P Chatalal Lalobhai Amin v. Vishmanath Parbharam Vaidya & ors Bhai K & G Jeh & Co.

77-16—Payne & Co, Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed v. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors. Edg G W & Co, Little & Co.

113-17—Ard H D & Co K S Dhondy & Co. a firm v. Nana Raghoo Babaji Judah and S.

119-17—Mer. K & Co. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert G R Greaves and ors Payne & Co. Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

130-17—Chit M & R Vallabhdas Lakhmidas Thakkar v. Udhavji Laxmidas Thakkar Surajmal & Co.

157-17—Soonderdas & Co Narandas Dulichand v. Meghraj Chimandas and ors. Matu J & M.

159-17—G B Pandya Poonseybhai Ghellabhai v. Baslingappa Mallappa Gatually Hiralal & Co

168-17—Crawford B & Co Walter Pallisor v. The G. I. P. Ry. Co Little & Co.

219-17—Ard H D & Co Kallianji Jadhavji v. Gilman and Co a firm Payne & Co.

235-17—Edg G W & Co. SukkarKhanum, widow v. Piarally Mooraj & ors., Mancher & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P, Charandas Khatao a firm v. Monji Walji, Captain & V, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

279-17—Khambatta & Co. Appaji Hazarimal & Co a firm v. Aga Cassum Shah, Captain and Vaidya.

1380-15—Edg G W & Co Messrs Mulji Kalidas a firm v. Messrs. Rupchand Ganpat a firm.

66-17—Soonderdas & Co. Sheth Jodhavji Narsinghji a firm v. Trimbak Atmaram Pendharkar Amin & Desai.

211-17—Smetham B & Co Seth Gulam Hoosein Cassumbhai v. Jamalbhai Jeewa.

518-17—Malvi M R & Co Shamlal Sukhanand and ors. v. Luxminarayan son of Jankidas, Dubash & Co.

563-17—Malvi M R & Co. Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Onkarji v Khimji Purshotam

564-17—Patell & Eze. Messrs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v. Hiralal Jainarayan.

565-17—Dubash & Co Gajadhar Nagarmal v. Thaniram Bansidhar a firm.

569-17—Payne and Co Karsondas Ranchorddas a firm v. Kanji Rattonji, a firm.

569-17—Payne & Co Karsondas Ranchorddas v. Kanji Rattonji a firm.

577-17—Khambatta & Co Jebhroop Sardarimal & Co a firm v. G M Lennox.

593-17—Khambatta & Co Jerup Sardarmal & Co, a firm v. A. A. MacGill and anr.

603-17—Pandia and Co Kakalbhai Jesinghbhai v. Keshavlal Maganlal.

614-17—Merwanji K & Co Shamchandra Rampratap & ors. v. Bodulal Ramdew & anr.

632-17—Khambatta & Co Kalidas Nathubhai v. Parbhudas Laldas Shroff, Mancher and Co.

633-17—Vachha & Co Messrs. Khima Bhaga and Co. a firm v. Manordas Tribhuvandas.

683-17—Motichand & D Chhotalal Vadilal a firm v. Maganlal Kalyanji Ragh N & Co.

689-17—Mirza M & M Ford Automobiles a firm v. Mrs Lookhibhai widow and another.

690-17—Mirza M & M Ford Automobiles a firm v. Jairam Shamji Metha.

691-17—Smethan B & Co Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethana v. Annaji Bhagooji Fadale and anr.

696-17—Motichand & D Messrs M Ray & Co a firm v. The Asian Export and Import Agency a firm.

702-17—Payne & Co Frederick Joseph William Porter v. Hormusji Sorabji Bottliwalla.

703-17—Little & Co Messrs Weld & Co a firm v. Gordhandas V. Patel Khanderao L & M.

705-17—Bhimji & Co Lalji Gordhandas v. Sorabji Dadabhoy Mistry.

710-17—Captain & V Jethabhai Cullianji a firm v. Papamal Chunilal.

712-17 Mehta D & L Ajimabai widow v. Din Mahomed Badula and ors. Ard H D & Co Mehta D & L.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

522-17—Craige B & Co The Indian Rubber Gutta Pircha & Telegraph Works Co Ld. v. Bhagwandas Maganbhai.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1105-14.—Amin & D. Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v. Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand & D.

1440-15.—Serveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw & N, Judah and S.

39-17.—Mulla and M, Vassanji Keshowji v. Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1249-16.—Dastur and Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v. Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G & Co.

75-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

561-16.—Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas v. Deokaran Nanji & ors. Captain & V, Pandia & Co.

1206-16.—Edg G W & Co., Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Esoofally Keekabhoy, Ard H D & Co.

1205-16.—Edg G W & Co., Jehangir Ratanshaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhani Dadina & ors, Kanga & S, Craigie B & C. Pruna. & Co. Edg G W & Co.

1306-15.—Captain & V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr. Madh K & Ch.

429-17.—Payne & Co., Messrs. Byramshaw Burjorji Dossabhoy a firm v. Ramprsad Moolchand Soon & Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

B. P. No. 4-17—In person Sadoo Narayan v. Janabai, Merwanji K & Co..

P. P. No 7-17—In person Florence Marie Fischar Eugene Reginald Fischer.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

CHAUFFEUR GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Prejde charged Atmaram Dhondu, chauffeur of motor car No. 4058, belonging to Narayandas Purshottamdas, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. D. S. Erulkar defended the accused.

It was stated for the prosecution that Dr. Gulamally of the Kalbadevi Eye Hospital was driving along Marine Lines towards Chowpatti on the 14th instant, and the accused was coming from the opposite direction driving fast. Ahead of the accused's car there was another motor car, and the accused drove in between the complainant's car and a carriage belonging to a Khoja gentleman.

The defence was that the accused swerved his car towards the complainant's car to avert an accident, with the result that the complainant's car was badly damaged, also the carriage. The driver of the carriage was also injured.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that only by a miracle were the occupants of the complainant's car saved. He sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING OF CHILDREN'S ORMANENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the robbing of a schoolboy of property worth about Rs. 1,200, I may inform you that the boy was not allowed to go about alone, but that a servant had taken him to the school and it was from the school premises that the boy was decoyed outside and robbed. It appears to be the doing of a daring robber, and the authorities should take steps to protect helpless children from the hands of such rogues. This is the second occurrence of its kind. Some time back a boy of 7 was similarly entrapped from the Marwari Commercial School on the second floor of the Morarji Gokuldas Market while going to drink water on the first floor of that building. He was carried bodily down into a dark lane, was there robbed of his studs, and again brought back to the ground floor. The robber thereafter ran away. It is really a pity that parents persist in decking their children with valuable ornaments in spite of warnings to the contrary, but now on account of such repeated occurrences they must beware how they endanger the safety of their children in the future. If they still persist in doing so, they will have to thank themselves for it.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. PANDIT.

48 Meadows Street, Fort.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917.

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30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The folowinlg casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut C A M Butcher, Yorkshires.
Captain W R Count, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Ellebach, Flying Corps.
Lieut G Mutch, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W C Newton, North Lancashires.
Lieut M Powell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Robinson, Yorkshire L. I.
Lt-Col A J Sansom, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E S Stephens, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Bishop, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A Gibson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H N Nuttall, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J McH Crombie, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W H Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Lawson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H V Long, Northumberlands.

DIED.

Lieut A E Male, Mercsters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C F Arrowsmith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T A Begbie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A S Beith, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W R W Bell, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain T C Boyd, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R D B Boys, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D Campbell Leicesters.
Lieut G E P Clark, Machine-gun Corps.
Major O S Cumming, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G C Dobb, Field Artillery.
Captain F L Fraser, Seaforths.
Lieut H S Harrison, Irish Guards.
Lieut L StL Hermon-Hodge, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W Hunt, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Irvine-Watson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H S Johnson, Field Artillery.
Rev H S Martin, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut P M Martin, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut N J Miller, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut W Miller, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D G Money, Flying Corps.
Lieut R Murray, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S C Nash, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut K I Newell, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W G Penn-Simkins, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut D Rae, Royal Scots.
Major G M Raubout, Field Artillery.
Lieut C L Saunders, Leicesters.
Lieut V C Shaw, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Turner, Sussex.
Captain R W Wallis, Trenchmortar Battery.
Captain D V Webb, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H T Smith, Devons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H C Clarke, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H C Farnes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H Smither, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Watlington, Flying Corps

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A L H Cleland, West Yorkshires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut L W Brooks, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C A Brown, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut L N Cook, Lancasters.
Lieut P Crowley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut M Fairbairn, Lancasters.
Lieut E S M Harding, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F C Kent, Worcesters.
Lieut G Lickie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Lewis, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut W H Ryder, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Y Taylor, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R Tardugno, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W T B Urquhart, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G L Wright, Garrison Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R H Griffin, Field Artillery.
Captain H E Rose, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut N F E Anson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E L Ardley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut N B Ashworth, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C F C Bailey, East Surreys.
Captain G P Baines, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W A Ballantine, Labour Corps.
Captain G G Beagley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A J Bernard, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W H Bidwell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J L Brereton, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A H Brownrigg, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C F N Budd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N E Carden, Yorkshires.
Captain M G B Copeman, Leicesters.
Lieut G B Darlington, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C T Dellow, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W R Exley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Fisher, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S S Franken-Berg, Manchesters
Captain G Gass, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A S Goodwin, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A R Gregory, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C W Haig-Bovey, Worcesters.
Captain M B Heath, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Housden, Flying Corps.
Captain W D Howick, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut K S Hunter, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut A J O'C Jones, Welsh Fusiliers
Lieut J D Kelly, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L B Kent, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S D Mann, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L G Mayo, Londons.
Major A Podmore, Engineers.
Lieutt E J Proctor, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C R Richardson, Flying Corps
Captain G W Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T M Robinson, Service Corps.
Lieut R M Rowbotham, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut L A Rushbrooke, Flying Corps.
Major A W Ryan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Stark, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut J M S G Stevens, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut H W Tilman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Walker, Liverpools.
Captain G H Warner, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A Webster, Manchesters.
Captain T M Willcox, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut B D Wood, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Wright, Bedfords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F P Aldrich, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W H Clark, Middlesex.
Captain W W Fitzherbert, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J V A Gleed, Flying Corps.
Captain R K G Marseille, North Lancashires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut V N Moss, East Kents should read Lt.
Second-Lieut A Smellie, Field Artillery should read Flying Corps.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperæmia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

INSPECTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:—

No. 98 P.
Judicial Department.
Poona, 28th July, 1917.

From
L. Robertson, Esq., C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

To
Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant in which you give a list of the subjects the documents relating to which on the records of Government you desire to inspect.

2. I have taken the instructions of Government in the matter and I am directed to make the following reply to each specific request.

3. (1) Statements made by D. H. Chanekar to the Police and his auto-biography. The documents relating to these matters are confidential and inspection cannot be given.

(2) Diaries of Police officers regarding the Nasik murder and reports made by them. These documents are confidential and inspection cannot be given.

(3) Diaries of police officers regarding your movements at Nasik in August-September 1906. These documents are confidential and inspection cannot be given.

(4) Weekly and annual reports on the Native Press from 1890 to 1897 and from 1905 to 1910. Inspection will be given of the weekly reports. Application for this purpose should be made to the Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay. The annual report is a confidential document and inspection cannot be granted.

(5) Police reports on the Cow Protection Societies and the cow protection movement from 1888 to 1890. These documents are confidential and inspection cannot be granted.

(6) All papers of which inspection has been granted to Messrs. Little and Company.
A list of such documents is enclosed and inspection may be taken at the Secretariat, Bombay, except in regard to the weekly reports on the Native Press which are in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government.

(7) Police compilation regarding your public life.
This is a confidential document and inspection cannot be granted.

(8) The issues of the weekly Police News for a period of three months after the murders at Poona and Nasik. If by "Police News" you refer to the "Police Gazette," inspection will be granted. For this purpose you should apply to my office at Poona.

(9) Reports (if any) of your movements at Kolhapur in 1901, 1905 and 1906. These documents are confidential and inspection cannot be granted.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter I am to refer you to my letter No. 62-P., dated the 6th July 1917.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

List of official documents an inspection of which was allowed to Messrs. Little and Company.

1. The confidential weekly reports on the Native Press of the Bombay Presidency.
2. The original issues of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" for certain periods.
3. The original exhibits and their translations in the proceedings before the Magistrate and the High Court in the Nasik Murder and Conspiracy cases.
4. Government Resolution No. 875 Fam., dated the 17th March, 1917, directing that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha should cease to be recognised as a body entitled to address Government on questions of public policy.
5. Mahamadan Memorial of 1894, with accompaniments, and the Government Resolution issued thereon, relating to the celebration of the Ganpati festival in Poona.

No. 99 P.
Judicial Department.
Poona, 28th July, 1917.

From
L. Robertson, Esq., C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

To
Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 4th and 17th July 1917, calling for the production of certain correspondence and documents, in original, before the Commissioner appointed in connection with your case against Sir Valentine Chirol.

2. In reply I am to inform you that in no case can the original records of Government be allowed to go on the file of the case. Certified copies of such documents in the possession of Government, as Government may allow to be produced, will be prepared on payment of the usual copying fees and these certified copies will be produced before the Commissioner when a subpoena describing the documents of which production is desired has been served.

3. I am therefore to enquire whether you are willing to pay the usual copying fees and, if so to say that certified copies of:—

(1) all the correspondence between Messrs. Little & Co., as Solicitors for Sir Valentine Chirol, and Government; and

(2) all the other documents specified in your two letters under reply

will be prepared and these copies will be produced before the Commissioner on receipt of a subpoena addressed to Mr. Dashrath B. Path, clerk in the Judicial Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

WORKMEN STILL PERSISTING.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen still continues. The strikers, numbering about ten thousand, assembled yesterday morning at the Parel workshops and discussed the situation for a time, and then left for their homes.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 30.

The entries for the First Extra Meeting to be held on Thursday, 9th August 1917, closed at 4 p.m. to-day as follows:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 fur longs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's Radiant.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Kite.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kinsafe.
Messrs Stewart and Guthrie's Toatsie.
H. H. Jam Saheb's Brownie.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Swanker.
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and F. M. Garda's Fire Finch aged 2 years.
Raikut of Baikanthpore's Bydand.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's L'Avenir.
Mr. P. Stewart's Cheriton.
Mr. F A Tarrant's Short Skirt.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Grass Rock.
Mr. J Morris's Dershingham.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Camberley.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Boy.
Mr. A S Oomer's Chanda Saheb.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Aubrey.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna's and A W Essa's Altiora.
Messrs. R D Sethna and A W Essa's Sugar cane.
H. H. the Yuveraja of Mysore's Namuna.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Friar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Dick Turpin.
Mr. M Goculdas's Auriferous.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Hasty.
Mr. A S Oomer's Khan Bahadur.
Messrs. D S Mehta and M. Hamdan's Old China.
Mr. N Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr. M. Hamdan's Czar.
Messrs. A R Dakeel and M. Hamdan's Salim.
Mr. A Nanjee's Ace of Diamonds.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardasher's Bayonet.
Mr. K Cashumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Justice.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Powerful.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and N Begmahomed's Archer.
Mr. A D Essa's Garibaldi.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Peshwa.
Mr. Noble's Morning Light.
Mr. Noble's Kadban.
Mr. Noble's Toledo.
Mr. Bateman's Ringstead late Challenger.
The Chief of Mhaisal's Active.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Panama.
Mr. Nasim's Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Bikaneer.
Mr. F. Stewart's Sherali.
Mr. Frank's Mount Pleasant.
Miss H. F. Petit's Rosy Morn.
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Euphrates
Mr. Heath's Launceston.
Messrs Heath and Gold's Refusal.
Mr. P Stewart's Fairy Gold.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's British late Faleh.
Mr. A. F. Brigstock's Subeh Pasha.
Messrs. A K Essa and Mubarak's Dartmoor.
Messrs M Goculdass and P. Mathradas's Sultan.
Mr. H R Thanawalla's Bhayram.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Raven.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Najdi.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Paradise.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Pioneer.

THE NEW COMER'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Abil.
Mr. A S Oomer's Union Jack.
Messrs A S Oomer and H Kadum's Second String.
Mr. A R Dakeel's Equator.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Royal Taj.
Mr. Holme's Royal Standard.
Mr. B F Cowasjee's Dwarf.
Mr. Bennett's Outfit.
Mr. K Ahilaly's Emrald.
Mr. K Ahilaly's Emerald.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's High Class.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's Kingsway.
Mr. Dara Cawasjee's Quantity.
Messrs. S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Legislation.
Messrs. A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Reformer.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Speakul.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Natal.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Sepoy.
Mr. Rajmahomed Waziri's Warminister.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Milan.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Viking.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Sir Martin.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's Contest.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Medallion.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Playhouse.
Mr. Heath's Innocence.
Mr. Heath's Arabian King.
Mr C N Wadias Hajee Baba.
Mr. F A Tarrant's Warrior.
Mr. Kassam Husain White Day.
Messrs. A K Essa and Yussufbhai Moosa's Chatham.
Messrs. A K Essa and Yussufbhai Moosa's Elysia.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's Canada.
Messrs. M Goculdas's and P Mathradas's Four Aces.
Messrs. M Goculdas's and P Mathradas's Garland.
Messrs. M Goculdas's and P Mathradas's Resold.
Mr. A Hoyt's Aladdin.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Chester.
Mr. Yussuff Haroor's Electric Power.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Ignorance.
Mr. Yussuffbhai Moosa's Ever Ready.
Mr. Alberts Alpine.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. N Begmahomeds Bright Bird.
Mr. S A Waheds' Dorian.
Mr. R R S's Black Kite.
Mr. R R S's Bunty.
Mr. Downes' Billy Bawn.
Mr. Frank's Bellicose.
Mr. Frank's Rueful.
Messrs. Hasting's and Guthrie's Aquatint.
H H the Jam Sahebs. Sun Umbrella.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's Weyhill.
Mr. M Goculdas's Forfeit Lass
Mr. T M Thaddeus St Guthlao.
Mr. J S Love's Verres.
Mr. R Macalister's Pink Flannel.
Mr. R Macalisters Sentimentalist.
H H the Maharaja of Pataalia's Libanon.
Mr. P Stear's Cheriton.
Mr. F A Tarrant's Candescuie.
Mr. V E Holland's Gladiator.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress.
Mr. J. Morris's Dersingham.
Mr. D D Pallonjee's Decorum.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A Nanjee's Ace of Hearts
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Tammooz.
Mr. R R S's Zaki Pasha
Messrs. A R Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Mr. J Stewart's Arrow.
Mr. Hammonds Durban.
Messrs. M Goculdas's and P Mathrada's Baloz.
Mr. Erach Jijeebhoy's Young Majub.

News has been received in Karachi of the death from sickness in Mesopotamia of Private Robert Britain of Anglo-Indian Force. The deceased who was nineteen years old was formerly in the traffic department of the North-Western Railway and enlisted at the great recruiting rally in Karachi in May 1916. It is believed this is the first casualty notified in the Anglo-Indian Force.

THE MAPPING MACHINES.

PHOTOGRAPHING ENEMY POSITIONS

"Film," writing in the "Daily Chronicle," says:—

Flying at a height of 6,000ft.—higher than the summit of Ben Nevis from sea level—the military aerial photographer secures reconnaissance pictures which are so clear in their detail that they reveal not only the German trenches, but the barbed wire.

How is it done? That is the secret of certain unknown experts in the R. F. C. There is a special camera (not a bit like the ones you see in dealers' windows). And that special camera is at this moment making its infallible bird's-eye survey maps not only of the enemy's lines in France and Flanders, but also at Salonika and in Africa and in Syria and Mesopotamia. Everywhere, in whatever theatre we are waging war, the camera is our most valued spy. For the camera is never tricked by camouflage or fake fortification or unoccupied trenches, or any of the other host of frightfulness (not always so frightful as they look) which are a confusion to the cleverest human eye and brain. And the camera's unbiased, all seeing pictures, brought back, can be cross-examined at leisure by a dozen students each in his separate room, and each wresting from the wordless witness some fresh and significant secret.

What tales those reconnaissance photographs have told! Sometimes the story is a serial in three parts; first a picture of a given tract of country, then a second picture with a suspicious mark at a certain spot, then a third picture with this mark almost—seldom quite!—invisible. So the serial boasts a grim yet humorous epilogue; a fourth photograph taken over the self-same area, and in it, where the mysterious mark appeared and disappeared, is a neat local rash of shell-holes with a few pools of water lying in them to seal the graves of Fritz's endeavour.

That is the kind of work which the camera is doing to help to win the war. But the photographing itself is not all; the negatives must be developed and printed with a promptitude and delicate perfection which have never before been equalled in the history of the art. A team of three men, in the photographic section of the R. F. C., can turn out 100 unblemished enlargements per hour. To train them for this speed in craftmanship special intensive schools have been established in England. At these schools the technique of developing and printing is crammed in a manner previously undreamt of. For there is no time to waste. The commands are clamouring for photographers—not the "smart." Press photographer, nor the amateur snapshooter, but the new scientific Tommy Atkins, who uses sheets of bromide paper by the gross and wastes not a shilling's worth of it, and who can handle hundreds of plates without spoiling one.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your ingenious and interesting leaderette on the important question of Drink and Education needs more than passing notice by the public as well as by Government; as it embraces the urgent problem of finding ways and means for removing or at any rate diminishing the drink habit which is gradually taking deeper roots amongst the hitherto sober people of India—who are now selling their souls, minds and bodies to Bacchus. The fact is too patent to be disputed that a nation must in the long run suffer from the penalties and evils, attendant on the growing habit of consuming larger and larger quantities of spirituous drinks. The authorities might urge that notwithstanding the increased imposts and duties placed by them on country liquors and drinks the people are willingly paying and spending more money on injurious drinks. Many would favour the view that any amount of enhanced duties on drinks and spirits could bear justification, simply because it will, to a certain extent, discourage the habit of drinking. The present calamitous war has taught us many a useful lesson, the best and most wholesome of which is that of suppressing the evil of drinks. From the King, the Viceroys and Governors, down to the ordinary man, all are trying to spend less and less money on the harmful practice of wasting money on drinks.

It would be interesting for the mill owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to ascertain what amount of money is contributed towards the colossal income from drink, derived by Government. They might reasonably request Government to refund some portion of this immoral revenue (for drinking is not a moral necessity of life) contributed by their mill hands, towards the education of their children, and the building of sanitary rooms and quarters for them. The suggestion thrown out by your paper on this head is a happy one.

The cry raised by some of our ostentations philanthropists, in favour of furnishing better living quarters for the mill labourers of this city, is mere moonshine. They seem to have borrowed their cue from another set of pseudo-philanthropists—I mean the Lancashire ones, and are harping on the impecunious condition of the poor mill hands of Bombay who can ill afford to pay more rent for sanitary rooms and yet can waste a lot on immoral and pernicious bewra, and mowra. The right place and duty of these selfless preachers of humanity should be near the mill centres, to educate and explain to them the many disadvantages of wasting their superfluous coin on drink and debauchery. These gentlemen will be rendering an immense service to the misguided mill employees and will uplift them in life.—Yours, etc.

NON-DRINK.

Bombay, 27th July.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 30-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	..	2 64,100
War Bonds ..	1,650	9.32.700
Cash Certificates ..	8,416 8	17,04.671-12
	10,066-8	29.01 471-12

DAYLIGHT AIR RAIDS.

BRITISH AND HUN METHODS.

The Hun method of carrying out a daylight "formation raid," as shown on these last three occasions, suggests some interesting comparisons between his flying service and those of the Allies, writes a British airman. The two parties are radically different, the cause lying probably in the nature of the Hun pilot. Whatever his aeroplane and engine designers may do for him, he remains strangely unenterprising. This holds true whether you compare individual "stunts" or organised raids such as these. His efforts are tentative and mechanical; ours are determined and human. These three raids are typical of his general methods, his general inability to take risks. You have a large formation of machine—a plan copied from the Allies, but at least 18 months after them. Instead of the human element, the swoop down to 1,000ft. or 500 ft., commonly employed by the Allies to ensure direct hits, you have a hurried attack from an enormous height with reliance for accurate shooting placed in bomb sights, which are not and never can be reliable. The very choice of such a height argues a greater interest in the bodies of the pilots than in the objectives of the raid. One can just imagine the Hun sitting up there at 15,000 ft. or 18,000 ft., stop-watch and lever ready, his eye glued to the sights. One can imagine him pulling the lever and feeling sure something "frightful" must have happened. But that is not how Allied raids are done, nor how aerial success is gained. One sentence will illuminate the whole. After one highly successful Allied excursion, I heard a British pilot say, "Did you use your bomb sight? I tried to use mine, but did not feel confident, so I just came down to 500ft. and looked down between my legs and pulled. It hit all right!" The risk that pilot took was infinitely greater, but the chances of success were all in his favour.

HUN CAUTION.

Had Folkestone Harbour been hit in the first of these raids no doubt the result would have been of "military value," but it was not, and it was not likely to be from that height. We do not know how many machines tried for it, but none of the fifteen sent out brought it off. The same language seems to apply to the other two raids. We know what advertisement these Hun raids will receive at home, but compare the almost, sometimes entirely, unmentioned "shows" which have at times been a daily feature of Allied attack. They are carried much farther across the lines, and they scarcely ever fail to bring about the total demolition of some object the loss of which is of serious account to the Hun. The casualties among Allied pilots are heavy, but the results are obtained. In these raids the Hun has, as usual, endeavoured to obtain results without taking risks. In air work the two are incompatible—and he has had the casualties just the same. The truth of the matter is that the Hun pilot is a "hero" whom a certain amount of time automatically covers with medals. Despite the fact that Allied flying has been the key of all Hun failure right through the war, he never seems to have got away from this idea that his pilots are "heros" who are already doing more than could have been expected. The point of view of the Allies is strikingly the opposite. They have not yet begun to envisage the ultimate uses of the aeroplane. For one thing, Allied audacity is continually suggesting new possibilities. One may wonder how soon and how far the Hun will awake to his failure. His sudden change to aeroplanes by day instead of Zeppelins by night seems to suggest a development.

BRITISH LIQUOR TRADE.

PROVISION FOR MORE BEER.

(From Australian Papers.)

London, 6th July.—The Government has decided to allow a third more beer to be brewed during this quarter, but it will insist upon reduction of gravity for a considerable portion of the beer, some of which will be placed at the disposal of the Food Controller for harvesting purposes and for the munition areas.

The position of the liquor trade has become one of the most popular topics of the masses. The Glasgow Corporation is taking a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. A crowded meeting of London retail licensees protested against further Government interference with the liquor trade. Speakers emphasised the acute unrest throughout the country over beer, and said they did not desire to be a party to the Government suggestion as to selling a concoction which looked and tasted like beer, but was not beer. A resolution was carried, opposing Government control of the liquor traffic. Mr. Lief Jones, in the House of Commons, for the motion of the adjournment, drew attention to the Government's change of policy in increasing the beer output, which would, he said, be a further drain on the limited sugar supplies. Was the nation, he asked, to understand that the cries regarding the food shortage were ended. Mr. Joseph Devlin retorted that he always found that teetotallers liked to see other people making sacrifices.

Sir George Cave (Home Secretary) denied the statement that there had been any change of policy. The Government's decision, he said, was necessitated by serious considerations wholly connected with the conduct of the war. Undoubtedly the shortage of beer in various parts of the country was causing serious unrest and was interfering with the output of munitions. Strikes were threatening. Perhaps Government control was the remedy, but it required great preparation and an immediate paliative was necessary, as the men needed beer to carry the work on. It was not for the House of Commons to say whether they were right or wrong. The Government proposed to permit the brewing of 970,000 additional barrels up to the end of September. This decision involved the use of more malt, but the brewers would not receive increased sugar rations. Half the additional beer would be of lighter variety.

OXFORD AND THE I.C.S.

COMING CHANGES.

The current issue of the "Oxford Magazine" contains another interesting article on the I.C.S. report, in which considerable light is thrown on the possible effect on the Universities if the proposed changes are brought into operation. Pointing out that, drastic as the proposals are, "they do not amount to a complete break in the connection between Oxford and the Indian Civil Service," a contemporary says:—"The Commissioners reject the suggestion that the period of probation should be spent in a special institution, a revived Halleybury or Cooper's Hill, mainly on the ground that it is desirable to utilise the Universities, which have already provided facilities for meeting the requirements of India, and because, as they say, 'the tendency of modern education is against separate instruction.' They further reject the suggestion, attractive as it is in certain ways, to concentrate all the probationers at one University, and propose that the probationary period should be spent at any University which can satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that it can give the instruction required, and can, through a system of colleges or hostels, provide adequate supervision over the probationers. It is proposed, for the present to start with Oxford, Cambridge and London, though we do not notice in the report any specific proposals as to how the probationers are to be divided among the Universities, whether it is to be left to them to arrange or whether the Civil Service Commissioners will assign individuals to the different Universities without giving them any say in the matter. One may assume, however, that some of the annual batch of I.C.S. probationers will, as heretofore, pass the period of probation at Oxford. But there will be a change in their position, and a change, not in degree, but in kind."

Hitherto, the "Magazine" proceeds, Oxford probationers have been, with insignificant exceptions, Oxford men before they became I.C.S. probationers, but "henceforward, however, the probationer will come to Oxford because he has become a probationer, the probationary period will be his whole University career, and, though he will receive an education at Oxford, it is open to question how far that education can be regarded as a normal Oxford education, for as at present constituted, none of the existing Final Schools can provide the very special course required, much of which is of the nature of a professional training. The Commissioners, indeed, lay down definitely that as none of the existing courses at the Universities are precisely suitable, it must be a condition of recognition of any University as a place for the training of probationers that it should institute an Honours course leading up to a degree in the subjects which the probationers are to study, roughly, Law, History and Indian languages. The Hebdomadal Council in response to a request from the Commissioners have framed a scheme for an Honour School of Indian Studies, which is given in an appendix to the report, though with a warning on the part of the Council—the fruit, perhaps, of much experience—that they are not in a position to guarantee the University accepting the scheme."

Certain objections are advanced by our contemporary to the suggested special Honours course, and, *prima facie*, it must be admitted that there is much to be said for the view taken. "It will probably be accepted," says the "Magazine," "that one of the great advantages of reading for one of the larger Final Schools here is that a man is brought into contact with a great variety of people, whether as teachers or as fellow students. . . . Moreover, even if mere largeness does not in itself guarantee that a school is in a healthy and vigorous condition, it does provide some security against sudden fluctuations of standard and the larger the number of teachers and taught the less the chances of a school becoming one-sided or over specialised. But if it may fairly be assumed that out of the fifty or sixty probationers selected annually for the I.C.S., some twenty of twenty-five find their way to Oxford, clearly the School of Indian Studies, even if thrown open to other men, can never be more than a very small affair, while the probationers will from the start be brought into contact by their studies with their own number only and with the relatively small body of specialist teachers concerned with their particular subjects. . . . However good in itself the curriculum of the School of Indian Studies, if the probationers have to take a specialised course of their own, they will not escape all those advantages of an isolated institution which it is the Commissioners' object to avoid by bringing them to the University. They will be isolated inside the University by their studies, they will lose much of the benefit to be derived from working at the same subjects with others who are destined for many other occupations and professions. Is it quite impossible to give the probationer the chance of reading for one of the ordinary Final Schools?"

One other interesting point is made by the "Magazine," which points out that "at present it is proposed that, in addition to their University examinations, the probationers will have to go through two examinations to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, one about halfway through their course, the other at the end of the three years and probably three months after their University examination. The unfortunates will certainly get their share of being examined, but it is difficult to see how this is to be avoided. The Universities cannot be expected to award their degree on an examination which they do not control, and the Civil Service Commissioners must necessarily conduct the examinations which are to settle the relative seniority of the probationers. But it is a weak spot in the Hebdomadal Council's scheme for the School of Indian Studies that it proposes to inflict an intermediate University examination on the probationers at the end of their first year, making a total of five separate ordeals by paper in a little over three years from the original competitive examination to departure for India."

MAJORITY VOTES FOR WOMEN

LORD HUGH CECIL'S TWO ROMANCES.

The House of Commons on June 19 gave a direct vote on the broad principle of Women's Suffrage. The opportunity arose on Clause IV. of the Representation of the People Bill, and the result of the division was as follows:—

For Women's Suffrage	385
Against	55
Majority	330

The announcement of the figures was received with loud cheers in a crowded House. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Churchill voted with the majority, while Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Edward Carson, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Sir Charles Seely, Sir Maurice Levy, Sir W. Priestley, and Sir Charles Henry voted with the minority.

"LAWLESS LOVE."

Lord Huge Cecil made an amusing contribution to the debate. 'I have often," he said, "been tempted to think that two admirable romances might be written from two points of view and centred round the vote.

The first romance, by the first novelist, would give the story as seen by the extreme suffragist. It would be entitled "Saved by the Vote: A Tale of Lawless Love." and would tell the traditional story of Lovelace and Clarissa. We should read how, just as the licentious villain was about to seize the peerless maiden, he would be reminded by some chance phrase—perhaps there had been a recent by-election in the neighbourhood—that she was not only a woman, but a voter. The awful austerity of the franchise would restrain his rising passions, and he would concede to the citizenship what he would deny to honour and chastity.

Before the laughter had subsided Lord Hugh Cecil was sketching with equal fun the other novel, by the anti-suffragist.

"HOW MOTHER VOTED."

It might be called, "How Mother Voted, or The Ruined Home." It would begin with the picture of the happy and contended home before the invasion of the franchise. We should see it gradually becoming untidy and littered with the succession of newspapers; we should see how the husband was driven to the public house by his wife's insisting on reading to him the leading articles; we should see her rushing from meeting to meeting, seeking in alcoholic stimulants to meet the strain of responsibinebriates' home, and from that place, under the provisions of this Bill, recording an absent vote.—"The Mall Mall Gazette."

RECTOR'S SERMONS.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE OF PARISHIONERS.

In the King's Bench Division in mail week the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Justice Coleridge again sat as a special Court under the Benefices Act of 1898 to hear the appeal of the Rev. William Rice, Rector of Sympson, near Bletchley, against an order made inhibiting him from the performance of all ecclesiastical duties in the parish. He also appealed against the appointment of a curate.

Evidence for the respondent was given by Miss Muriel Kate Webb, a church worker. She said she had tried to get parishioners to go to church, but almost everybody to whom she spoke replied, "Look at the parson—we cannot possibly go." She heard the rector refer to Mr. Lloyd George as "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief," at the same time flourishing his fist over the side of the pulpit.

John Rooks, formerly of the Royal Navy, said that once in a sermon the rector, referring to a deceased parishioner, said, "Poor old Tom Hill is gone! But he was not of much good. He was not dependable." Describing an alleged attack on a Mr. Jackson and his mother he said that when the former was leaving the church the rector shouted after him, "The wicked fleeth when none pursueth." (Laughter.) As Mrs. Jackson, eighty years of age, was leaving the church she exclaimed. "This is a very hard case. We have worked hard to get the church restored, and now we cannot come to church and have a quiet service without being insulted." The rector shouted after her, "Hold your tongue, woman, or I will have you up for brawling." He had seen the rector foam at the mouth in passion. He had seen Mr. Rice sorting his sheep on a Sunday, and drive them towards the station.

Cross-examined, witness said that once during an interview with the rector he armed himself with a stable fork, as he had been informed that in the event of an altercation the latter would probably try to run him down with his horse.

Mr. Blake Gordon Sherry, solicitor, of Boxmoor, said he had frequently seen Mr. Rice driving sheep on weekdays and Sundays, and Mr. Hugh Sibthorp, son of the Lord of the Manor of Sympson, said he had heard the rector preach on politics and mention Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. He considered him a bad-tempered man, and once saw him create a scene in Northampton Market.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., addressed the Court at some length on behalf of the defendant. He admitted that Mr. Rice seemed to be afflicted with a violent temper, but he had done nothing mean or unworthy.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in giving judgment, said some of the charges against the appellant had not been proved, but he had abused the legitimate use of the pulpit and thereby given great and natural offence to his parishioners, and to that extent he had been proved guilty of neglect. He had an ungovernable temper, and he had been in the habit of using violent language—not as an unfortunate exception, but as a habit—and in that respect he was guilty of neglect; and the same might be said of his quarrelsomeness towards his neighbours.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then confirmed the orders of the Bishop of Oxford as to the inhibition of the rector, and the appointment of a curate, believing it to be the best course in the interests of the parishioners.

The appeal was thereupon dismissed with costs.

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LODGE OF SORROW.

A LODGE OF SORROW in memory of the late W. Bro. Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. No. 342 S. C. at FREEMASON'S HALL, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st July 1917, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
All Master Masons are invited.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 31, 1917.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Such a meeting as that which assembled at China Bagh yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association has not been witnessed in this City in living memory. The gathering of people must have numbered nearly 10,000, every inch of the spacious grounds of the well-known garden-house having been taken up. More than ordinary interest attaches to this unprecedented meeting of the citizens of Bombay. Our readers are aware that since Lord Pentland delivered his ill-starred speech of May 24th last, followed by the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, almost every city of any consequence in India has held,—or attempted to hold,—a public meeting to protest against the new policy of organised repression upon which the bureaucracy has unmistakably embarked. The one notable exception in this respect so far had been Bombay, and it must now be admitted that she has made handsome amends for the apparent delay in declaring the mind of the Province. The joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League having been arranged to take place in Bombay it was decided to postpone the contemplated meeting until after the deliberations of the Conference were over. After the clear and emphatic guidance given by the joint Conference, the Bombay public meeting of protest was duly held yesterday, and resolutions giving expression to the settled opinions of the community were passed, after having been spoken to not only by the Bombay leaders but also by such distinguished All-India representatives as the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan. The resolutions that were adopted endorsed the main conclusions arrived at by the joint Conference. The chief significance of the meeting however lay in the striking manifestation it afforded of the spirit of the people of the City and Presidency of Bombay. It is not merely that feeling against the ill-conceived and short-sighted policy of reaction which has been reintroduced into this country, is running high. So far as one may judge the people at any rate of this Presidency are determined not to accept it, and not to rest content until it has been definitely and authoritatively reversed. If the Government,—and the Secretry of State for India,—do not even yet realize that central fact they will have missed the whole moral deducible from the situation. We would venture once more to urge upon the attention of the authorities that they do not seem to have realized yet the extent and intensity of public feeling and popular indignation that have been aroused throughout the country by the attempt made, after repeated and most solemn promises on the part of the responsible statesmen of Great Britain to the contrary, to set back the hands of the clock in India and undo the work of a generation and more of constitutional advance that had been achieved. Moreover, it is as clear as anything can be that the alarm and resentment to which we refer are not going to bb allayed or dissipated by anything short of the demands that have been formulated, after the most careful consideration, by the recognised leaders of the country, and some of which were reaffirmed in the resolution adopted by yesterday's great meeting.

What does the country want? The country wants, that as a first step to the restoration of a normal atmosphere in the public life of India, the "arbitrary and unjustifiable action" of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia shall be formally revoked. As the first resolution moved at yesterday's meeting points out, "there is no evidence before the country that any of the persons interned had acted or was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety." Apart from the powerful and representative support accorded to this view in Bombay, it is sufficiently well-known now that, with the exception of a few individuals here and there, to whose existence no further notice need be paid now, the country as a whole stands by the convictions and sentiment set forth in the text of the resolution. Ninety-nine per cent of the thinking and educated section of the population,—and in the latter phrase we are far from implying only the English-knowing part of the community,—believe that the internment of Mrs. Besant was nothing more or less than rank injustice to an honourable and law-abiding worker in the national cause. They refuse to believe that there was any higher purpose or more emergent motive behind the Executive action of the Madras Government than the enforcement of a policy of repression that had been decided upon generally in regard to India's aspirations for an early grant of Self-Government, and promulgated in the confidential circular issued in March last by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments. It has been said over and over again and was once more reiterated at yesterday's meeting, that, if the Government of this country wish to "carry" the people with them—phrase of ironic memory!—if, in other words they desire to rule intelligently and intelligibly in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, it will simply not do for them to shelter behind the reticence that is made possible to them under the provisions of the Defence of India Act, what time they misuse its powers with reckless prodigality. It is monstrous that an enactment intended, if anything, more for the agents of Germany than anybody else, and for the defence of India in a military sense pertaining to the war rather than for the suppression of political opinion and criticism, should have been applied to a famous worker in the national cause, who had based herself throughout her long public career of which the full record is before the country on the principles of lawful and constitutional propaganda. If Mrs. Besant has infringed the law, then she should be formally tried in a proper judicial court and must abide by the judgment thereof. If she has not, then she and her colleagues, in whose case too the first alternative holds, should be set free immediately. The country is sick and weary of needless and absurd mystification, and the brandishing about of a military weapon to terrorise and silence the civic existence of the community. When Mrs. Besant has been released the Imperial Government may well take in hand the active abrogation of the rest of the Chelmsford-cum-Pentland-Ronaldshay scheme of an India which, having "put all thoughts of Self-Government entirely out of her mind," shall merely remain a standindg reproach to British rule and the integrity of British statesmen.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Conference of representatives of local bodies which met in Poona last week proved a great success, which was not a little due to the fact that it was presided over by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who has made the cause of local self-government pre-eminently his own. The history of the growth of local self-government in this country, it cannot be too often pointed out, has been not merely one of hopes deferred but of promises unfulfilled and undertakings forgotten or ignored. In fact, in no department of public activity in the country have the bureaucracy played its characteristic role of resisting the transfer of control from their hands in insidious ways, so successfully as in the case of local self-government. The melancholy history was told with a new emphasis by Mr. Patel in his presidential address to the Conference. The most important point about this history is to demonstrate the fallacy of the notion that before the advent of British rule into this country local self-government was unknown to its people. Mr. Patel did well at the outset to dispose of this shibboleth. There was abundant evidence to show, as he said,

that not only in this Presidency but throughout India there were village communities which were so many village republics self-contained, independent and fully competent to manage all local affairs of their areas including even judicial matters with the greatest efficiency. These institutions existed from time immemorial. They were, in fact, the permanent basis of Indian administration through all the vicissitudes of dynastic changes and foreign invasions prior to the establishment of British rule. They collapsed only under the rule of the East India Company, partly owing to neglect of the value and efficiency of these communities and partly also to the politico-commercial nature of its policy.

The existing local self-governing institutions were established by early British statesmen to prepare the people, by allowing them to exercise their inherent capacity of managing their own local affairs, for enjoying higher institutions of complete self-government. Unfortunately, as Mr. Patel showed, District Collectors and other officials showed too much activity and too much zeal and by doing so subordinated the views and wishes of the non-official members of local bodies to their own notions of what was best for the people. The hopes of the people were revived when in 1882 Lord Ripon, realising the mistake of this policy, issued his memorable charter of local self-government which laid special stress on the importance of having a large preponderance of non-official elected members on local bodies and of elected non-official Presidents. But Provincial administrations vied with one another in defeating the requirements of Lord Ripon's resolution both in the spirit and the letter—and the record of the Government of Bombay in this respect is the least creditable. What is that record to-day when sixty-seven years have passed since local self-government was started in urban areas and thirty-four years since it was started in rural areas? The reply was thus vividly summarised by Mr. Patel:

There is not a single District Board out of the total of 26 or a single Taluqa Board out of the total of 215 that has been found fit to exercise the right of electing its own President. There is not a single Taluqa Board out of the total of 215 deserving elective majority. There are a number of municipalities in the Presidency constituted since half a century and over and yet not found to deserve the franchise of election. Barring the city municipalities, which number about 23, there is not a single District Municipality in the presidency that is found fit to elect its own President or deserving of elective majority.

Mr. Patel also provided the best explanation of this when he pointed out that, from the commencement Provincial administrations have assumed, for reasons best known to themselves, an attitude adverse to the natural evolution of the principle. In 1915, it is true the Government of India issued a resolution on the report of the Decentralisation Commission, in which they "unhesitatingly" declared themselves "in favour of a general policy of further progress" and stated that "the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies" and concluded by hoping that this declaration of policy may lead to steady and sound progress, without hampering local Governments and Administrations or unduly fettering local self-government. It is designed to mark a definite advance in devolution and political education. His Excellency in Council trusts that it will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is framed, a spirit of prudent boldness calculating risks but not afraid to take them in the cause of progress."

Unfortunately the hope was merely a pious one. No definite and comprehensive programme of immediate advance was laid down as might have been expected. Instead, the Provincial Governments were given absolute discretion to make what advance they considered "expedient"—and when they pleased. And this was done in spite of the fact that so recently as in 1913 the Government of Bombay, for example, had reported to them that in Bombay Presidency local bodies were not sufficiently advanced to deserve an elective majority! It has, indeed, since been declared by high officials, from his Excellency downwards, that the angle of vision of the Government of Bombay in this matter has changed. It is also declared that the Government of Bombay are engaged in trying to work out, what Lord Willingdon described, in the course of the brief speech he made at the Conference as "a comprehensive scheme of local self-government which is to include all forms of government, from village panchayets to district boards."

We trust thot the Bill when it materialises into shape will fully satisfy this description. None the less, the record of the Government being what it has been, the note of warning which Mr. Patel struck is as opportune as it is essential. Addressing the Conference he said:

But let me tell his Excellency on behalf of you all that what we want and want immediately is not a concession here and a concession there, but 'a pull up altogether,' a complete change of policy and the grant of local self-government without any reservations. We have had enough of trials and experiments and stages and we refuse to be trifled with any longer.

What practical forms this complete change of policy should take were lucidly indicated in the reforms adumbrated in Mr. Patel's address and subsequently embodied in the various resolutions passed by the Conference. The reforms are not based on any new demands. They are reforms decades overdue. "The cry of the people everywhere," as the late Mr. Gokhale said years ago, "is that the car of Administration should not merely roll over their bodies, but that they themselves should be permitted to pull at the ropes."

Notes of the Day.

Sunday Evening's Meeting.

Reports of a highly grotesque character regarding the meeting at the Morarji Gocukdas Hall, which had to be dissolved on Sunday evening, owing to the large number of people overcrowding the hall, have appeared in two of our local contemporaries. The "Times of India" heads a misleading account of the affair "An Amusing Meeting". It is not particularly easy to see what there is amusing about an occasion on which through the assembling of an enormous crowd a man is carried out in a faint, and the meeting has to be dissolved in order to avert further happenings of a similar character. The imaginative reporter of another contemporary managed to discover that school boys "predominated" in this assembly of not less than four thousand persons. The school-going population of the City must have undergone a sudden and phenomenal growth to enable this to be possible and the infant classes were no doubt also in attendance. As a matter of fact there was no excitement on the part of the speakers as is alleged, and there was no real disorder and certainly no "disgraceful" behaviour on the part of the audience.

What Really Happened.

What happened was that a meeting arranged in a hall that accommodates not more than about twelve hundred people comfortably was rendered unexpectedly attractive at the eleventh hour by the inclusion of a number of distinguished speakers from all parts of India. The result was the assembly of a crowd that could have filled the hall three times over and more. Naturally enough the conditions became intolerable. The audience were physically too disturbed to be able to attend to speeches, and those who suffered most, in the centre of the hall, were compelled to appeal for relief. The only course was to dissolve the meeting, which was done, and the audience dispersed quietly after cheering the occupants of the platform. There was no sign of ill-humour at any time, but only evidence of discomfort. The breaking of the glass of one or two of the doors was not wilful but was caused by the pressure of the crowd after the doors were closed. Those who have had experience of similar untoward results of assembling of unexpectedly large crowds, both in this country and elsewhere and who witnessed Sunday evening's contretemps must have been impressed by the restraint and good behaviour of the audience under the very trying circumstances.

The War and the Jails.

It is seldom that we come across justifiably drastic criticism of departmental shortcomings in a Government Resolution. The usual practice is to make the Resolution a colourless summary of the Reports compiled by the heads of departments. Sir Edward Gait, the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa, has just made a striking departure from this practice by commenting in very strong terms on the great increase in the jail death-rate of the province since the war began. The death-rate, which in 1914 was only 16.9 per thousand, rose in 1915 to 25.0, and to 32.8 per thousand in 1916. This "deplorable state of affairs" is attributed mainly to the weakening of the jail administration owing to the recall on military duty of commissioned medical officers. The state of things is most deplorable in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, where the deaths have risen from 35 in 1915 to 85 (62.3 per thousand) in 1916. An experienced Assistant-Surgeon, Colonel Singh, has now been posted to this jail as a whole-tmie medical officer and it is satisfactory to note that Sir Edward Gait has impressed upon this officer the necessity of watching very closely the medical administration of the jail, for the state of affairs disclosed by the figures already quoted is "highly discreditable and cannot be allowed to continue."

Indian Forest Resources.

There are few countries which are so bountifully endowed with forests and their potential wealth as India. There are few countries, also, the Governments of which have been so backward in developing these resources for industrial purposes or so indifferent to the waste of these resources, resulting from the lack of any comprehensive and constructive scheme of development as well as conservation. The point was strikingly brought home during the budget debate in the Bombay Legislative Council last week by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. Mr. Purshottamdas strengthened his plea by quoting instructive figures which demonstrated that while forest produce exploited departmentally was more remunerative than if sold to outsiders for removal, comparatively small produce was handled by the Forest Department. He also urged that modern methods and implements should be resorted to for this purpose. The important thing is that the relation between industry and forest produce be more intimate and efficient, than they are at present. To secure this object Mr. Purshottamdas rightly suggested that the Forest Department should be so reorganised that the work of development shall be entrusted to a special agency.

Possibilities of Paper Industry.

It is not necessary to emphasise the bearing of all this on the growth of various important indigenous industries—especially the manufacture of paper pulp. In this connection, the information contained in the recently published Blue Book on the trade of India in 1915-16 regarding paper industry will not be without special interest. At the end of 1915, it is stated, there were only eleven paper mills working in this country, with an authorised capital of £330,000 and employing 4,666 persons. The output of these mills was 30,361 tons valued at £600,000. On the other hand, the total consumption of paper in India is estimated at about 80,000 tons per year of which 50,000 tons of paper were imported from foreign countries. This means that India has to depend for more than two-thirds of her demand on foreign supplies and that, in spite of the opportunity offered by the war, no serious attempts have been made to develop the paper industry in the country itself. It is true, indeed, that the total output of Indian mills has increased by 5000 tons since the war but that is hardly an appreciable increase in view of the special and increasing demand for their produce. But the Indian mills are severely handicapped by the limited supply of paper pulp and the great difficulty of obtaining other requisites such as caustic soda, bleaching powder, sulphate of ammonia.

Grain Compensation for Municipal Employees.

It is a commonplace that prices of all articles in general and of foodstuffs, in particular, have risen enormously in all parts of this country, the rise being most marked in a city like Bombay. But what is not generally recognised is that the income of the poorer classes, who have been most hard hit by this rise, has not increased in proportion. Any action taken to secure some substantial increase in the income of these classes in order to afford them some relief is as commendable as it is welcome. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the Standing Committee at its meeting on Friday adopted the report of its sub-committee which, after careful consideration, recommended that grain compensation allowances be granted for one year from 1st March last, at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month to Municipal employees whose pay is Rs. 16 and under and at the rate of Rs. 3 per month to those whose pay exceeds Rs. 16 but not Rs. 30 per month and who do not receive any local allowance. The relief is only temporary.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Parade Service at all Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

Sir George Ross-Cappell arrived in Simla yesterday.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

SUB-EDITOR OF "NEW INDIA" ORDERED TO LEAVE MADRAS.

Information has been received in Bombay that Mr. Karandikar, sub-editor on the staff of "New India" has been served with an order under the Defence of India Act to leave Madras within 48 hours.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMER.

REPORED SUNK BY MINE.

(From a Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 30.

It is reported that the British India Steamer "Okhala" has been sunk by a mine. It is understood that there were no passengers on board. The crew have been landed including some wounded by the explosion.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

SUPERB DASH OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

ENEMY POSITIONS NEAR YPRES CAPTURED.

RAIDERS REPULSED SOUTH-EAST OF MESSINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We carried out successful raids last night north-east of Epehy, south-east of Havrincourt, west of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and near Fleurbaix, and captured prisoners and machine-guns.

We entered the German lines at the Roeux Chemical Works and captured thirty prisoners, a trench-mortar and a machine-gun. We entered the enemy's positions near Ypres and took fifty-four prisoners and two machine-guns.

We repulsed raiders south-east of Messines.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL OPERATIONS

16 ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 30.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports great aerial activity on Saturday. The air-fighting was continuous. We bombed important railway stations two aerodromes and a number of other points.

Much successful photographic and artillery work was done.

We brought down sixteen and drove down fourteen machines. Thirteen of ours are missing. We brought down two balloons.

APPALLING GUN FIRE IN FLANDERS.

CANNONADING UNBROKEN BETWEEN COAST AND LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A correspondent on the British front says:—Gunfire in Flanders is most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of cannonade. It is unbroken between the coast and Lens.

FIERCE CANNONADING IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH AVIATORS' SPLENDID WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 30.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

The correspondent of the "Liberte" in Flanders says, after a brief lull, cannonade started again on Saturday morning furiously and swelled at ten in the evening to an appalling roar shaking the ground thirty miles distant. It was the British batteries which began. The Germans replied more feebly. British aviators all the time extensively bombed German communications and attacked enemy squadrons, the latter often consisting of twenty or thirty machines.

The "Temps" quotes the "Vossische Zeitung" which mentions seeing forty British observation balloons and anticipates that an infantry battle is about to begin. The "Temps" comments that if the Germans expect a British offensive they must bitterly regret the divisions shatteed in Champagne.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

A German wireless communiqué says, since midday Friday the artillery duel in Flanders has again been very strong. Progress has been made in East Galicia.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

CAUGHT BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

The Admiralty says:—A British submarine in the North Sea on Friday captured the German steamer Batavier II. The crew abandoned the ship and a prize crew went on board, but owing to damage from gunfire, it was impossible to bring the Batavier II in and she was scuttled.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIED ARMIES.

HUGE CAPTURES SINCE LAST JULY ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, summarising the events on the Western front since the battle of the Somme in July last year, shows that the British and the French have taken 170,000 prisoners including 3,500 officers, 948 guns, 780 trench mortars and 2,500 machine guns, and have forced the enemy to abandon one hundred miles of fortified front.

The relative superiority of the British and the French armies has steadily increased. Recent combats have shewn that the French morale is as high and the fighting spirit as keen as ever.

VIOLENT FIGHTING WEST OF HURTEBISE.

ENEMY ATTACK COLLAPSES

SUPERB DASH OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

PROGRESS AT ALL POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: A violent enemy attack west of Hurtebise on a front of six hundred metres collapsed. Subsequently our infantry attacked with superb dash between Hurtebise and the district south of Laboiselle achieving progress at all points especially in the Monument district.

Following an intense bombardment the enemy attempt to recapture the trenches between the Avocourt wood and Hill 304 failed with heavy losses.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

ENEMY ATTACK ON HURTEBISE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 30.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The artillery struggle continued very vigorously in the Cerny-Craonne region. After a short but very violent bombardment the Germans delivered an attack at Hurtebise which was completely frustrated. On the left bank of the Meuse there was lively artillery activity, particularly at Hill 304.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY RAID ON PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

The enemy attempted to make an air raid on Paris to-day. The "Le Journal" states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb, but the damage was not serious.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says, the enemy somewhat advanced his front at Putna. His attacks were repulsed near Soveja. The Allied forces are approaching the Western frontier of Bukovina.

LATEST HUN "HUMANITY"

A HOSPITAL DELIBERATELY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

The latest example of atrocity has been committed by a German aeroplane flying north of Jonchery-sur-Vesle on the 25th instant. It swooped down very low and deliberately bombed a hospital which it hit four times despite the fact that it must have clearly seen the Red Crosses. Two doctors, a chemist and a nurse were killed and others were injured.

SMALL PATROL ENCOUNTERS

NEAR BULLECOURT AND ACHEVILLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

A British communiqué says, there were small patrol encounters near Bullecourt and Acheville.

PACIFIST MEETING AT SWANSEA.

BROKEN UP BEFORE STARTING.

LOYALISTS' PATRIOTIC MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

The Pacifist meeting organised by the All-Wales Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Swansea picture palace was broken up before it had an opportunity of starting. Soldiers and Sailors, leading crowds of civilians, held a demonstration outside and then rushed the hall. A sharp conflict ensued and pacifists armed with sticks and brass stair rods were forced back to the staircase which they sturdily defended. The attackers, however, seized the furniture and charged and captured the staircase, showering missiles on fleeing pacifists, who surrendered and were cleared out not every gently. Loyalists concluded by holding a patriotic meeting.

CZERNIN'S REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

MORE WORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 29.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Csernin, in an interview in Vienna, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the 21st instant at Queen's Hall, alleged complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be an honourable one. "The Entente will never crush us and we do not intend to crush them. The war will end in peace by an understanding, hence further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible. All States must unite in order to make a future world war impossible." He added that democratisation of constitutions was the keynote at present and Austria and Hungary were working for it, but they declined outside intervention.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A telegram from Vienna says that Siam has declared war on Austria-Hungary.

SIAM AND GERMANY.

CONDITIONS FOR SIAMESE MINISTER'S PASSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Siamese Minister will receive his passports when the safe conduct to Germany has been guaranteed to the Imperial representative at Bangkok.

Siamese of military age are being interned. The Dutch have been requested to take over the German interests in Siam.

JAPANESE MISSION OF GOODWILL ABANDONED.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

Instead of the proposed Japanese Mission of Goodwill to the Allies it has been decided to contribute £36,000 each to the wounded of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Belgium and £6,000, each to the wounded of Roumania and Serbia.

SWITZERLAND SUBSTANTIAL LOAN TO GERMANY.

"THE ONLY MEANS OF SECURING COAL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

A telegram from Berne says, that Switzerland has decided to make Germany a substantial loan as the only means of securing coal, which, is becoming scarcer in Germany.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

ASSEMBLY AT MOSCOW POSTPONED.

CADET PARTY JOINS GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

The assembly at Moscow has been postponed till the Cabinet has been reconstructed. The executive of the Cadet Party has approved its members joining the Government. Generals Russky and Gourko have been summoned to Petrograd.

CONTROL OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

NOT TO REST IN SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

Cadets insist that the Government shall not be controlled by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, but agree to an equal number of Cadet and Socialist Ministers. They refuse to enter a Cabinet including M. Tchernof, Minister of Agriculture. Socialist Ministers threaten to resign if M. Tchernof is superseded.

M. KERENSKY AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

TO CONFER WITH COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., July 30.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated the 28th instant, says, that M. Kerensky has gone to military headquarters to confer with the commanders of various fronts, also with Generals Alexieff, Russky, Gurko and ex-War Minister Gutchkoff. The question of M. Kerensky remaining the War Minister will then be decided.

Admiral Koltchak, ex-commander of the Black Sea Fleet, is mentioned as likely to be the Navy Minister.

Cadets are prominent in negotiations for the formation of a coalition cabinet.

The "Bourse Gazette" says, Lenin escaped in disguise to Germany. Roshal, whilom lord of the Kronstadt, has surrendered.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ON SOUTH WESTERN FRONT.

ORDERED TO RETURN TO THEIR UNITS BEFORE AUGUST 14.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

General Korniloff has ordered all officers and men on the south-western front to return to their units before August 14th otherwise they will be tried as traitors.

MADRAS GARDENERS' CORPS NEAR BAGDAD.

A DOCTOR'S FAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 30.

Captain L. E. Kirwan, Commandant, Madras Gardeners Corps, in the course of a letter, dated Baghdad, 24th June, to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, says:—It is a month to-day since we arrived in this rather isolated spot some three miles outside the Baghdad area. This time we have quite settled and got 38 acres under cultivation and sown with vegetables, melons, etc., which area is, I believe, about double what we were expected to do in time. General Keary, commanding the 3rd Division, has taken a most kindly interest in our welfare and our protection. He adds, I have been very careful from the first to keep on good terms with my Arab neighbours and hope soon to be able to talk Arabic. Our Assistant Surgeon in our early days gave with my consent a few simple medicines to the neighbouring Arabs who asked for them as a result of which he now, has a large practice while his fame extends over four and five days' journey. The Arabs seem to have no doctors and no native remedies and troubles from which they suffer, old and young, especially as regards their eyes would wring the heart of a stone. He concludes:—General Scott came here a few days ago with Major Kirkwood D. S. of Agriculture. The General seems to be very pleased with our progress.

ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALL OLD POSITIONS RECOVERED.

1245 PRISONERS BESIDES MATERIALS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 30.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—On July 26th we enlarged the breach northward in the enemy front and seized the whole of our old position on a width of thirty kilometres to a depth of fifteen. We captured 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of Howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS KEZNIDVASARHELY

A LINE OF HEIGHTS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 30.

A Russian communiqué says:—On the Roumanian front the Roumanians progressed in the direction of Keznidvasarhely and occupied the line of heights west of Monestirkakachinoul and other heights.

RUSSIAN REPULSION OF ENEMY.

IN QUESTBARAU REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., July 30.

A Russian communiqué says, an enemy attack in the Questbarau region was repulsed. The enemy's advanced elements approached south of Tarnopol and we were forced to evacuate the line west of Gossiatine. The enemy occupied Jassienouvkolny and Toporovce, of Zalestchik.

The enemy also dove back our elements in the Carpathians a little eastward in the region of Mount Tomnatik sector, northeast of Kirlibaba.

(Continued from column 6.)

ties if the employer broke, or attempted to break, his undertaking.

TIME-LIMIT FOR DILUTION.

The most effective safeguard that had been introduced in order to make the workers feel secure was, however, the provision that where dilution had occurred on commercial work the right to continue it ceased on the termination of the war, with a heavy penalty for the man who sought to continue it, and a fine of £5 per day upon the employer for each man affected. The Ministry were most anxious if possible that agreements should be secured in the shops or in the locality in the first place without the Ministry's intervention at all.

The Ministry proposed to meet what had often been a source of difficulty—the power to make wage awards general in their application. It was also provided that the tribunal should take arbitration awards within fourteen days from the date of reference.

Under the Munitions Act, compulsory arbitration and the prohibition of lockouts and strikes continued for twelve months after the termination of the war, in respect to differences arising on restoration questions. They proposed to abrogate these provisions altogether with a view of restoring liberty to unions at the earliest possible moment. It was decided to recommend the repeal of section 7 altogether, (Cheers.)

They proposed that a workman should be at full liberty to give notice in the usual way, but an employer might not take him on private work without the consent of the Ministry of Munition. Subject to this limitation any munitions firm could engage a man subject to a second safeguard against the practice commonly known as poaching. Full liberty of movement was restored subject to these limitations. He hoped that they would help to prevent undue migration.

The signs were multiplying fast that the enemy's capacities for resistance were weakening. Our mastery was getting more pronounced, and with America's entry, with forbearance and resolution and a fair spirit, our triumph was assured.

During the discussion Dr. Addison said the Ministry of Munitions had done almost more than any other department to cut prices. The result was that the price they were now paying for shels as compared with the second half of 1915 was reduced on an average by 40 per cent. and in many natures of shell a good deal more.

The meeting adjourned, and later the delegates met at a private conference, and Dr. Addison placed himself at the disposal of the sub-committee.

DILUTION SAFEGUARDS.

WAR'S DEMANDS ON THE ENGINEER.

WORKERS' LIBERTY RESTORED.

A delegate meeting of the A. S. E. attended by representatives from all parts of the country was addressed at Westminster on June 18 by Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, who explained the position of the negotiations between the Ministry and the A.S.E. with regard to the amendment of the Munitions of War Bill and the dilution of labour.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour, who presided, said it was the desire of Dr. Addison to meet every reasonable objection. It appeared to him that Dr. Addison had almost, if not altogether solved the difficulties which the Executive and the delegates had placed before him.

Dr. Addison said there could be no two opinions that there could be no interference with the manufacture of munitions, and he hoped that the conference would lead to the promotion of a common understanding on the issues before them, which he hoped would take away any ground for the suspension of work as far as the Government could contribute to it during the remainder of the war. Conferences had taken place, and it was found that there was no other way except by extending the principle of dilution with appropriate safeguards to commercial work.

"Whatever the position may have been in October, it has now become so urgent that I am satisfied that in the national interest it is my duty to ask you to give your favourable consideration to the proposals which I shall put before you not only in respect to this question, but in regard to the amendment of the principal Munitions of War Act."

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

An effective defence against the submarine was for merchant ships to be armed with a gun and if possible two. This meant the provision of a vast number of guns, and it was placing a great strain on all the manufacturing resources both of the Admiralty and of the Ministry of Munitions. To that they had to add the experience gained from the war on land, which showed more and more that heavy guns were absolutely essential to break down the enemy defences and that long range guns were needed to keep the enemy's batteries under. These guns also led to an enormous saving in our own casualties, so that the demand for guns was growing rapidly as experience of the war matured.

In addition to any new demand they were now beginning to feel the pressure upon the repairing capacity for the great number of guns already provided. If we were to make ourselves secure against the submarine menace we must have a merchant ship building programme which included all sorts of marine engine building, and it must be at least three times greater than it was last year. Many of them knew the extensive supplies which the navy was requiring in order successfully to find out and combat the submarine.

In addition, they had a greatly increased demand for locomotives, motor vehicles, and transport vehicles of all sorts. The war was becoming more and more an increasing problem of transport. The work of bringing up munitions and of feeding the armies depended upon abundant transport facilities. Renewals and repairs for the home transport service, which had been entirely put on one side for the last two years, had also to be remembered. They had withdrawn a large number of locomotives and other vehicles from this country for service in France.

There were the "Tanks." The more popular they became the more the programme grew. The Ministry of Munitions were also responsible in matters of supply for the flying services, navy and army. Lately, too, it had been called upon to meet the needs of the great food production programme, and had become responsible for the supply of thousands of agricultural tractors, in addition to all sorts of other agricultural implements.

MEETING THE NATIONAL NEED.

He knew very well that they could tell him of irregularities of all sorts and kinds—("Hear, hear," and cheers),—but the members must remember that there were two million odd munition workers, and that the Ministry had had to improvise all this machinery as they went along. He said no other way of meeting the national need than by establishing a system whereby, so far and only so far as it might be required for national need they might be able to obtain skilled men from private and commercial work without at the same time strangling industries upon which the ordinary working life of the community depended.

Dealing with the provision of safeguards to prevent the abrupt introduction of changes without reasonable notice and the consent of the Ministry, he said it had been pointed out that the authority of the trade union executives was diminished by the making of strikes illegal under the Munitions of War Act. He hoped that by conferences and agreements interruptions of work would be prevented.

It was also pointed out that the retention of the right to strike might be sometimes a very potent instrument in obtaining a proper agreement. (Hear, hear.) For that reason, therefore, amongst others, the Ministry did not propose to interfere with that right in respect to private commercial work.

There was another amendment that where non-union labour was employed on a class of work in a shop which was performed by union labour prior to the [illegible] non-union labour must be dispensed with at the end of the war under heavy [illegible]

(Continued in column 5.)

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY URGED.

MONSTER MEETING AT CHINA BAUG.

ALL-INDIA SPEAKERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday at China Baug, to ask for the immediate reversal of the policy of repression of which the internments of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia are the result; to express deep sympathy with the persons interned for the deprivation of their liberty of speech and movement by an executive order, and to promote the constitutional changes proposed in the scheme of reforms conjointly framed and adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, at their sessions held at Lucknow in December last. The time appointed for the proceedings to commence was 6-30 p.m., but people commenced arriving at the Baug three hours before that, and there were nearly ten thousand people present, some of them climbing over roofs and on trees. There was also an overflow meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Syud Hosain.

Among those present were:—Mr. B. G. Tilak; the Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji; the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru; the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan; Mr. B. G. Horniman; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. G. K. Deodhar; Mr. D. B. Lam; Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar; Mr. Omer Sobhani; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Syud Hosain; Mr. R. P. Karandikar, and others.

PRESIDENTS' SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who presided, addressing the assembly, said:—

This Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay is called to express its emphatic protest against the actions and policy of some of the Provincial Governments in India and against the Government of India for allowing such actions to be taken and such a policy to be pursued and remaining studiously silent, while the country at large is stirred to its very depth. Ladies and Gentlemen, it seems obvious that, if we accept the policy of the Government, all constitutional and lawful agitation will, in effect, be stopped, that the freedom of speech and the press and the right of public meeting under the British Flag is henceforth to be regulated by the arbitrary judgment and decision of a Provincial Governor or Government, that the Executive are to decide what is lawful and constitutional propaganda without reference to the Courts of Justice of his Majesty the King Emperor. Is this the aim and object of those who are responsible for the actions of the Provincial Governments?

It is said that we are to put out of our thoughts entirely the early grant of Self-Government to India, that we are not going to get anything like the reforms formulated and sanctioned by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League last December at Lucknow to be given effect to at the close of the War, that we must be content with small minor reforms which the Bureaucracy have recomended though we are not yet even accorded the small mercy of knowing what they are—that we are not to raise expectations in the minds of the people which are not going to be fulfilled. We are threatened with Government action if we do not obey these warnings—and as an earnest thereof Mrs. Besant and her co-workers are interned—any expression of public opinion recording disapproval of the Government action is not desired. In Bengal and Delhi public meetings have been stopped already. Now why is India alone of all other parts of the Empire to be marked out for silence—and why should we be at this moment subjected to this repressive policy? We are shedding our blood and pouring our money ungrudgingly and unstintingly for the defence of the Empire in this War, the very basis of which is to preserve the liberty and freedom of people of various countries. Is the Bureaucracy of India blind? Have they lost their reason to treat loyal India at this juncture in this manner? It is a mistake. It shows an utte want of wisdom and statesmanship. What is his Excellency the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford doing? His silence at this moment is most ominous and worse than the most drastic repressive actions already adopted and enforced by some of the Provincial Governments.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS.

We protest against the internments of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers not only on principle, but also because it is an attempt to interm the Home Rule or Self-Government Scheme of reforms framed and adopted conjointly by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League at Lucknow. We declare that we stand by that Scheme unswervingly and unflinchingly, and we shall do all that lies in our power for its realisation at the close of the War. We protest against the methods adopted and attempts that are made, to silence the people of India from carrying on their constitutional agitation. We feel that Government are blind to the real public opinion in the country regarding the Reform Scheme passed at Lucknow; and are entirely misled and pursuing a policy which is fraught with most serious consequences. It has already led the people to earnestly consider whether they should not adopt the principle and methods of Passive Resistance.

AN UNPRECEDENTED AND A MOST UNFORTUNATE SITUATION.

The present political situation is unprecedented and most unfortunate; it has cast the gravest responsibility upon the leaders, the people and the Government alike, which requires the most careful and immediate attention of us all. Let us not try to muddle through as usual. The times are different and changed. We require at once a clear and definite enunciation of the policy of the Government. We require that the confidence of the people in the Government which has been so severely shaken within the past three months should be restored at once to enable us to win this war, which has been our first and foremost consideration throughout this long and weary struggle which has been going on for nearly three years. The people of India are anxious to help onward the progress of their country and are earnestly endeavouring to attain the status of a Self-Governing Member of the Empire a tan early date; but it is really a folly to think that because of that they are not loyal to the Empire. For the matter of that I say that educated Indians are as loyal to the Crown and the Empire as any Englishman is. I trust that statesmen of the calibre of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, who are at the head of the Government of England and India will not allow this situation to assume a still more serious character.

In the belief and faith that British statesmanship has not come to the point of utter bankruptcy, I appeal to it on behalf of this meeting that they should not lose any time in making a declaration of policy for making India a Self-Governing Member of the British Empire at an early date, and order the reversal of the recent repressive policy, in response to the public opinion which is unequivocal and emphatic throughout the country.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai moved the following resolution:—

(a)—This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, enters its emphatic protest against the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia under the Defence of India Act by orders which it considers to be arbitrary and unjustifiable, there being no evidence before the country that any of the persons interned had acted or was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. This Meeting is further of opinion that in order to assuage the intense public feeling which has been aroused throughout the country by the policy of repression of which these internments are the result, statesmanship dictates that the said policy be immediately reversed and the orders of internment be withdrawn. This Meeting offers its deep sympathy to Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers for the deprivation of their liberty of speech and movement by an unfair executive order which has been condemned all over the country.

Mr. Desai said they had met there that day to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant. The Bombay Presidency would stand by Mrs. Besant at the present moment to show that the movement which she had espoused was bound to grow in volume and in intensity. The country now felt that it was its duty not merely to speak with the voice of its educated representatives but to speak by the voice of the millions. But the Government wanted to prevent the people from speaking, and they had assembled that day to protest against that. The internment of Mrs. Besant and co-workers meant nothing else than this, that India was not to say a word in defence of her claim to self-government within the Empire. For after all Mrs. Besant had been interned for reasons which could not be examined by the country at large. Therefore they might take it that the Government dared not face a public inquiry for the reason that the hollowness of their reasons might be exposed. The Government had taken a novel step to support law and order in this land. It was not an action which could be supported as fair, honourable and chivalrous. In the absence of reasons which were not forthcoming, they were entitled to assume that the only cause of the internment was that Mrs. Besant was rigorously supporting a propaganda which the country had been taking on in right earnest. In the eyes of the law and also of some of the Provincial Governments what they were doing was right.

LORD WILLINGDON ON AGITATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The other day while referring to the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, his Excellency Lord Willingdon endorsed the opinion that the claim made by the people for self-government within the Empire was a lawful claim, and that it was their privilege by all constitutional and lawful means to agitate for the attainment of that end. If therefore, the testimony of such Governors was in favour of the lawful character of their movement and if the testimony of law was in their favour, how could they say that the reasons assigned for the order of internment were just?

MRS. BESANT'S WORK.

The Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan seconded the resolution in a long speech in Urdu which was much appreciated. We hope to publish a full report of this speech later.

GROSS ABUSE OF POWERS.

Mr. H. P. Mody, further supporting the resolution, said the internments were a gross abuse of the powers granted under the Defence of India Act. He hoped the Government would realise that the internments had resulted in giving impetus to the cause of Self-Government within the British Empire and to the loyalty to the British throne.

RESENTMENT OF AWAKENED MILLIONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in further supporting the resolution said she hoped they would realise the gravity of the occasion for which they had assembled there. They had come there to resent with one voice, the voice of the awakened millions of India. They could picture a white-haired woman of 70 years standing before them a living embodiment of the spirit of *Bharat Matu*,—an English woman with Indian soul to create in them national awakening and national self-respect. That soul was on fire. Her golden eloquent voice had brought forth its eloquence in the cause of Self-Government and she was suffering martyrdom for them. She had taught them to struggle for freedom and by her death they would learn how to die for freedom. She supported the resolution and asked them to do the same. (Cheers).

The resolution was passed.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru moved the following resolution:—

This Meeting expresses its firm determination to carry on an educative propaganda on law-abiding and constitutional lines for securing the scheme of reforms which the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League have conjointly framed and adopted as a definite step towards Self-Government for India within the Empire which they desire the Government to take at the close of the war.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru said educative propaganda was necessary not only for the people, but also for the bureaucracy, and the latter required to be told that Home Rule within the British Empire was to the people what food was to the hungry and it was to be regretted that though the bureaucracy understood that, still they would not give it to the people.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in seconding said the repression meant this that every kind of constitutional agitation was to be suppressed.

The resolution was carried.

COMMUNICATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the following resolution:

The Chairman be authorised to forward Resolutions I. and II. to the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said the resolution which he was going to move was of a formal nature. He did not know that they particularly cared—he did not care—whether the resolutions were forwarded to the Local Government. They were absolutely indifferent whether or no these resolutions were forwarded to the Government of India. But, they did care a great deal that they should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India. They had already submitted their case for the judgment of the court of first instance and had found that it had been prejudged. They were now going to the first Court of Appeal. That was the Secretary of State, and they placed the issue in his hands with a certain amount of confidence, for by his utterances and his record Mr. Montagu had justified the belief that he would give them an impartial hearing and that he would judge their case not by the standard of the "man on the spot", but by the standard of those ideals of liberty and freedom for which the British Government had always been understood to stand. (Cheers.) For that reason they were looking to Mr. Montagu with high expectations and confidence. If Mr. Montagu gave them an impartial hearing and investigated their case honestly and carefully he would find that the case which had been represented to him of a Government struggling with an agitation carried on by methods of disorder was a humbug and a sham; but that, on the contrary, the case was one of a loyal people agitating by law-abiding and constitutional methods for political freedom. They were not really fighting the Government but with those who ought to be and should be the servants in their house, but who had set themselves up as the masters. (Cheers.) The question was whether they were going to be the servants of their servants or whether they were going to be masters in their own household in this country of India to which they belonged. But if they failed to impress Mr. Montagu with the justice of their case that, was not going to be the end of it. They wanted that to be understood by our opponents. They would then go to the ultimate Court of Appeal, the British Parliament and people. Nothing was going to daunt them in the struggle which the Government and not they had begun. They would in the last resort have to rely upon themselves by the exercise of those qualities of which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had spoken to bring about that freedom for which Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Wadia were suffering and to bring liberty not only for them and their Motherland but for the whole Empire and for the whole of civilised humanity. (Loud cheers.)

ATTEMPTS TO VINDICATE RIGHT OF SPEECH.

Mr. J. B. Petit, seconding the resolution, said they had met there under the sombre shadow of repression and of a policy of retrogression which was being conducted with determination. The leaders of the country were doing their utmost to vindicate their right of speech.

The resolution was carried.

THE RACE BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. B. G. Tilak, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President said he hoped this meting wold be an example and an incentive for such meetings being held all over the country. He said this in view of the repressive policy of the Government of Bengal regarding a meeting that was to have been held at Calcutta. They were meeting there that evening only two days after the prohibition launched by the Government of Bengal, which was vieing with the Government of Lord Pentland in a policy of repression. With gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. Jinnah at its head, the Home Rule movement was bound to prosper. He (the speaker) did not understand why the bureaucracy should oppose that movement, because it was admitted that it was a constitutional movement. The struggle over this question was not between the people of England and the people of India but between the bureaucracy here which had the power and the people who were united and determined to have their birthright. Their judges were not in this country but in England. The British democracy was the judge ultimately whether the rights of the people of India were just and whether the bureaucracy should be allowed to retain powers. The moral force was eventually bound to succeed against physical force or illegal actions such as those that had been taken by some Provincial Governments. Their success would depend upon their own determination.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the motion and Mr. Syud Hossain, supported it.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, replying to the vote of thanks, said he had tried to do his duty and he would try to do the same in future whatever the consequences might be. The big meeting ought to encourage any man who wanted to serve his country.

PROHIBITED TOWN HALL MEETING.

STRONG CRITICISM BY INDIAN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Indian papers strongly criticise the Bengal Government's order prohibiting the proposed Town Hall meeting to protest against the Madras internments. Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy who states, that he has never been a great admirer of Mrs. Besant writes:—Will Bengal give two dozen leading public men to initiate a campaign of passive resistance against this order? For myself, however, I am prepared to resist Mr. Cumming's prohibition and take the consequences.

DACCA HOME INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

RECORD PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Dacca branch of the Home Industries Association has made a good beginning. From the information that is available, it is understood that the Association has made an elaborate investigation into the weaving industry of Dacca, and has submitted a report recording the results. It has also been enquiring into the conditions of the conchshell industry of Dacca, and has been trying to help the conchshell workers by arranging the sale of raw materials to Dacca workers at reasonable rates. The horn-button industry of Dacca has also attracted tht attention of the Association. It has further taken up the task of developing the comb industry of Dacca. There are about a thousand comb-makers living near Chukbazaar, Dacca.

MATHERAN SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may interest your correspondent of the 25th instant, and others, including an annoymous correspondent who accuses me of accepting the earth closed system at Matheran, to know that on my visit to that Hill Station, I investigated the system and am not yet convinced of its efficacy: and have not therefore yet approved its introduction.

I shall be glad to receive any communications to which I can reply, but obviously I cannot reply to those who address me anonymously.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in inserting this letter.—Yours, etc.,

L. J. A. MOUNTFORD,
Ag. Commissioner, S.D.

Belgaum, July, 29th.

MONSOON RACING IN CALCUTTA.

FIRST MEETING'S SECOND DAY POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Owing to August 4th having been set apart for Intercessary Services on third anniversary of the War, the Calcutta Monsoon Races First Meeting Second Day has been postponed to Thursday August 9.

PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

HIGH MORTALITY.

London, 5th July.—Mr. F. J. Hope (a Lord of the Treasury) said, in answer to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, that the Government was aware of the high mortality among British prisoners in Turkey. Constant representations had been made to the Turkish Government with regard to the matter, but no information had yet been received as to what improvements had been made in the camps.

WAR SHOCK CURES.

MODERN MIRACLES.

A book of deep interest and value alike to the medical profession and to the public whose sons and brothers and husbands are suffering from war shock, is the record of the experiences gained by the writer, Dr. Eder, in treating the victims of shell shock from the Galipoli campaign in Malta, where he had charge of the department for the treatment of nerve cases, says a contemporary.

Although intended for the medical profession, the book (War Shock: Psychology and Treatment, by M. D. Eder, B.Sc. Lond., M.R.C.S., etc., London: Heinemann) is written with so much simplicity and clearness, and with so entire an absence of the medical and scientific formulae that make most medical books unintelligible to the lay person, that it is perfectly comprehensible to anyone with intelligence, and it must come as a gospel of hope and encouragement to the many persons having those near and dear to them suffering from dumbness, deafness, paralysis, and tremblings, of whom not a few have been already labelled as incurable.

They will learn after carefully studying these pages that the majority of men suffering in this way can be cured by a treatment which, at one time regarded, and still so regarded in certain quarters, as unconventional and unorthodox, is capable, under legitimate conditions and in the hands of properly qualified men of character, of achieving this cure quickly and painlessly, and thus relieving suffering of the most painful and distressing kind for which the ordinary medical treatment entirely fails.

The lay person, then, to whom "treatment by suggestion" has become associated with doubtful practices, will feel unreserved, confidence in what he reads when he learns that Dr. Eder, a properly qualified doctor, who has given years to the study of this subject, carried out his treatment in the presence of his medical colleagues, with the approval and interest of his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Scaulan, and his confreres, Colonel Purves Stewart and Surgeon-General Whitehead, to whose enlightenment and broadmindedness the public are greatly indebted.

It is strenuously insisted that the sufferer from war shock must not be regarded as a feeble person or a degenerate, and is, of course, not a "skrimshanker." On the contrary, the disease is likely to attack the bravest and most conscientious.

CASE OF AN IRISH "V. C."

Thus one of the patients was recommended for the V.C. in the very fight that brought him with a paralysed hand to the doctor. He was a young Irishman who was in a trench with a few men which was attacked by 200 Turks. He leapt out of the trench and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, during which he received fifteen bayonet wounds, fortunately none of them dangerous. Fourteen of the wounds were on the right side of the body, the most exposed part, because he was a left-handed man. After the wounds were all healed he was found by Colonel Purves Stewart, the distinguished nerve specialist, to be suffering from paralysis of the right hand; he had no feeling on the right half of the body and could not feel when a pin was pricked into him. These symptoms were proved to have no connection with the wounds *and to have no physical cause at all.*

He was placed under Dr. Eder, who gives the following explanation of the condition:—

The hand was paralysed in the exact position in which it was held during the glorious bayonet fight. There was an inner self, "the unconscious mind," which wanted to continue the good fight and symbolised this desire in the bent hand. The absence of sensation on the exposed side of the body is made equally intelligible.

He was a highly strung, sensitive young Irishman. Had he felt pain on the battlefield, he would either have had to give up the fight or let go his rifle and be killed. The motive was the same as Nelson's conscious motive in putting up his telescope to his blind eye at the battle of the Sound. Nelson wanted to go on fighting. So did this soldier; he was not to be put off by feeling pain from never so many wounds; he would not allow himself to feel pain. The patient was hypnotised, and on suggesting to him that the fight was over and he could let go the rifle, his hand immediately relaxed. The normal feeling in the skin was restored at the same time.

Another striking case was that of an Australian who had been blind for six weeks in the right eye. He had been seen by Colonel Stewart and the eye specialist, who agreed there was nothing the matter with the eye itself. This patient was sniping when an enemy bullet knocked a piece off the stock of his rifle, but he continued at his post. A little later he could not see the rifle "sights", and in a few hours later his right eyes was quite blind. He was a lad of great courage with the soldier's instinct strongly developed; he did not give up his post despite the danger; but when his eye went blind he was able without loss of self-respect to retire. By "suggestion" sight was regained in a few minutes.

A similar striking result is given of a soldier dumb and paralysed on one side of the body. Treatment restored speech, and the next day he was walking about.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The rule was for these patients to be seen first by the physicians, who decided that there was no physical cause for the illness. Dr. Eder then made a close psychological investigation. It was explained to the patient that he was suffering from a mental trouble; he was encouraged to talk freely about himself and his illness. This enabled the doctor to get the clue he was seeking for and ultimately to make the appropriate suggestion, usually under hypnosis, which had often to be repeated till the desired result was obtained and the patient had reassumed control.

If the case is neglected, more prolonged treatment is often necessary.

One more case to raise the spirits of these similarly affected. A clerk suffering from shell-shock remained in hospital and camp, for nearly ten months without any improvement. He was then discharged from the Army with a gratuity of £20. The poor fellow now, believing himself incurable and that he would never get work, became more and more despondent, and finally got so bad that he could not read or write a few lines or add a couple of figures. He was being supported by relatives. "A few weeks' treatment restored him to the normal and put him in a position to earn a livelihood."

Dr. Eder claims that the larger number of these cases can be cured in an extraordinarily short time. He asks that the treatment should be carried out as soon as possible before a vicious habit is set up, and that *no nerve case should be discharged from the Army till cured.* Those who have seen the pitiable discharged wrecks, deaf, dumb, blind, and paralysed, and even more those who have to stand by helplessly and see the agony and despair that overtake their menfolk finding themselves every day becoming worse, will see in this treatment a promise of new and most blessed home.

The writer makes it clear that modern mental science is not helpless in the presence of this often terrible suffering. And one cannot close the book without feeling that such treatment ought to be available to the numerous men now going from doctor to doctor without result, and finally sinking into all the miseries of a breakdown of nerves and functions that by a stroke of unusual luck is sometimes thrown off or healed by time, but that is more likely to land the unhappy victim in a condition of hopeless and helpless melancholia.

NEW YORK INDIANS AND THE G. O. M.

TELEGRAM OF SYMPATHY FROM LAJPAT RAI.

We have received the following cablegram from New York from Lala Lajpat Rai:—

Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," New York Indians mourn Dadabhai's death.

LAJPAT RAI.

New York, July 30th, 1917.

TRAGEDY AT A MILL-HANDS' FOOTBALL MATCH.

ONE STABBED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

On last Sunday afternoon, a team consisting of millhands living at Howrah met a team of millhands from Sibpur in a friendly football match on the Howrah maidan, a Bengali acting as a referee. The team from Sibpur was the first to score a goal, and this was afterwards equalised by the opposing team. This it appears led to an altercation between the two teams, in which some of the spectators took part and there was a general melee. In the course of the altercation, a man who was present on the ground whipped out a large knife and attacked one Shaik Bhutia who was fatally stabbed in the region of the heart and died instantaneously. The same man after seriously wounding other millhands who attempted to capture him, got into a ticca ghari passing by and drove off at an excessive speed along the Church Road and has not been heard of since. The Howrah police arrived on the spot shortly afterwards and removed the deceased millhand to the mortuary, while two injured persons were taken to the Howrah Hospital where they have been detained. The police are making a vigorous enquiry into the matter.

PALESTINE.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

London, 3rd July.—Mr. Massey, the British war correspondent in Palestine, telegraphing from Gaza Headquarters yesterday, stated:—"General Allenby has assumed command of the British troops here. He finds operations in Palestine similar to those of his former command in France. Both forces are deeply entrenched within a short distance of each other. We are securely dug in on a long line, and we give the Turks no rest. Their positions are frequently heavily bombarded and our guns are daily searching the enemy artillery and ammunition dumps. The guns have done much good work in preventing the enemy from harvesting the barley behind the lines. Over half a ton of bombs was dropped by our airmen on a Turkish aerodrome at Ramleh, near Jerusalem. Another squadron attacked and severely damaged an important depot at Tulkeran, north-east of Jaffa. The squadron attacked the headquarters of the fourth Turkish army at the Augusta Victoria Hospice, within a mile of the walls of Jerusalem, and dropped 50 bombs on the headquarters buildings. The Turks subsequently issued an announcement that the British had bombarded the Holy City of Jerusalem, sacred alike to Mahomedans and Christians. The town was not bombed, but four bombs hit the roof of the headquarters."

The two young Bengalees, who had been arrested near the Dacca railway station with revolvers, were produced before the Magistrate and remanded. It is said that a special tribunal will sit at Dacca to try these accused.

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A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their increased sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
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For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 39, Clive Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA'S CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

UNEARTHED BY THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Catholic Herald" writes:—

Despite efforts to break the news gently, it will give a pleasant shock to many a Catholic Ditcher to hear that there actually exists a Catholic Cathedral in Calcutta. It only wants a bit of excavating, and the Board of Trustees generously offer to do the excavation work. The Governor-in-Council has sanctioned the Plan of Proposed Public Street No. IV and the Calcutta Improvement Trust have issued the Plan of the Proposed Public Street, No. XXVIII. The object of these plans is to tunnel the rabbit-warren that has grown round the Catholic Cathedral and drive a broad street from the Scotch Kirk right up to the steps of Murghihatta Church. Here the avenue will split up into two branch roads, one to Howrah Bridge, the other to Upper Chitpore Road. It practically amounts to making us a present of a new church.

The Cathedral is one of the most interesting relics of Old Calcutta. The Murghihatta land was allotted in 1690 to the Portuguese followers of Job Charnock. The Friars of the Order of St. Augustin erected a temporary chapel of mat and straw which in 1700 was replaced by a brick chapel. This building survived the sack of Calcutta only to be thrown down forty years later, in 1796. The year after, the first stone of the present church was laid, and in 1799 the new Cathedral was consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary of the Rosary.

Sites for churches in those days were not chosen for their picturesque surroundings, neither for the convenience of the parish-priest. The proximity of the bazaar and the convenience of the parishioners were primary considerations. Our ancestors were a democratic lot; yet we doubt whether the founders of our Cathedral really meant it to stand in such a hopeless maze as Murghihatta is to-day. Visitors cannot find it, they must discover it anew. The emngration of the Catholics towards the southern quarters of the city has completed the isolation of the Cathedral, which stands now in the thick of the Marwari quarters, stifled by the heat of lanes and gullies and their un-catholic atmosphere. But the hour of deliverance has come.

The Improvement Plan will raise some questions of interest to the Catholic community. The Catholic Orphan Press must "flit" to other quarters. Half of the playground of the Orphanage being appropriated, the School will have to be removed, for want of breathing space, a removal as fortunate for the boys as it will be regrettable for the Cathedral which will lose the services of the best choir we possess. For nowhere else in Calcutta do we hear plain chant rendered so smartly as in this lonely old Church. The intricacies of the dear old music have no terrors for our little sopranos; they have mastered its most intricate neums. The Cathedral is one of those rare churches where one can hear music and yet pray. The new scheme will unearth a cathedral; but we fear it will silence its music.

"OUR CHILDREN."

G. B, S. ON THE ONLY POVERTY THAT MATTERS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has sent to Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, who is now in England, a message, which though written on the subject of the Mothers' Pension system in America, has a universal application:—

Child poverty is the only sort of poverty that matters. The adult who has been poor as a child will never get the chill of poverty out of his bones; but he will make room for a better nourished generation.

There are no doubt property owners in America who tell you that it is confiscation to tax one man's property to pay for the education of another man's children. We have scoundrels of that sort in England, too. Some day they will perhaps have the opportunity of saying it to a higher judge than Henry Neil. He will send them to the place He reserves for those who have learned to say "Our Father," but have not learned to say "Our Children." The one without the other is a blasphemy. Also, it is unbusinesslike folly. Neglected children cost more than well-nourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents.

The principal business of a policeman at present is to prevent hungry children from obtaining food. The proper primary business of a policeman is to seize every hungry child and feed it, to collar every ragged child and clothe it, to hand every illiterate child over to those who will teach it how to read and write.

RUSTICATION OF STUDENTS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 10th instant a public meeting was called here to celebrate the 62nd birthday of Lok. B. G. Tilak by the Home Rule League. In spite of the formal notice issued by the Educational authorities in this province a few students attended the meeting. Three or four days later the Inspector of Schools (Mr. Dix) visited the Government Hindu High School and A. V. School and asked a set of questions of those students whose names were reported to him by the police officers. As they were asked to tell the truth half a dozen of the reported students boldly and honestly said that they attended the meeting. These six students were complimented by the Inspector of Schools for their frankness. But these six students are rusticated for one year under the order of the D.P.I., which was notified in the school on Wednesday last. Most of the students from there are poor. In addition to this two students from A.-V. School are fined Rs. 5 each. This has excited the feelings of the educated community here. Yours, etc.

Amraoti, 27th July, 1917. A STUDENT.

BENGALEE LIGHT HORSE.

APPROVED BY BENGAL GOVERNMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In regard to the proposed Bengalee Light Horse, the "Englishman" states:—The scheme has met with the approval of the Government of Bengal and Colonel Pugh's despatch on the subject has been forwarded through General R. G. Strange, Commanding the Presidency Brigade to the Government of India. If all goes well, and the Government of India are able to make their declaration by the end of August, constituting this mounted unit, drilling should commence by September next. The idea is to form a *corps d'elite* for training and service in Calcutta, recruited from men of respectable Indian families holding good positions whether they be Hindus, Mahomedans, Brahmos or Christians by religion, or Bengalis, Biharis or Assamese by race. All men physically fit, within age limit, and able to purchase and keep a horse are invited to enrol themselves. Up to date Colonel Pugh has received one hundred and twenty applications. Among these are 45 barristers and 10 vakils, while five more vakils have promised to join. The contingent from the High Court was largely due to a recruiting tour made by Colonel Pugh in the Court. A number of students belonging to various colleges have also fitted up and signed the necessary registration forms. So far Assam has only furnished one recruit, a zemindar hailing from Bengal and Behar. Among those who have enrolled are his Highness of Cooch Behar and, his brothers, the Raja of Putya, a son of Raja Kishori Lal, sons of the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha, son and son-in-law of the Hon. Mr B. Chakravarti and some members of Paikpara Raj family. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has offered the use of two plots of land at the corner of his residence the "Woodlands" for establishment of two riding schools for training riders and mounts. His Highness, it is understood, will also probably provide stables to accommodate one hundred horses for members of the Corps. Both the Maharajas of Cooch Behar and of Cossimbazar have offered to provide some horses for those who cannot afford the initial cost. Colonel Pugh, however, hopes to get a loan from the Government of one hundred trained chargers for the riding school. The uniform will be the same as that of the Calcutta Light Horse except that on ceremonial occasions *Pugrees* will be worn instead of helmets. If the scheme is sanctioned the Bengalee Light Horse will be liable to be called out for three months' active service, if the Calcutta Light Horse are also called out. It is proposed, if possible, to give the new corps a parade ground near the Ochterlony Monument for the convenience of members coming from Dum-Dum and Ballygunge. Having raised one infantry regiment and the nucleus of a mounted corps for the I. D. F. some enthusiastic Bengalis are now talking of raising an air-squadron.

RECRUITS FROM COLLIERY STAFF.

GENERAL STRANGE'S REPLY TO INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

As arranged at their last meeting and with reference to the case recorded in proceedings thereof the Committee of the Indian Mining Association addressed the General Officer commanding the Presidency Brigade pointing out how necessary it was for the greatest discretion to be exercised in accepting recruits for military service from colliery staffs and expressing the view that in the present depleted state of colliery staffs, no man holding a colliery manager's certificate should be accepted for service without the consent of his employers.

In a reply of 11th June the Committee were informed that the General Officer commanding, agreed that it was desirable that the ranks of colliery employers should not be depleted and although it was beyond the General's power to give the undertaking asked for, the Committee were assured that, if any more cases similar to the one under, reference came before him, General Strange would bear the Committee's representations in mind and during the next three months would undertake to give the Association immediate notice as soon as such applications came forward, so that an opportunity would be allowed to take such further steps as were considered desirable.

LAW AND POLITICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A notice is put up in the Government Law School prohibiting students from taking any part either active or passive in the affairs of the Home Rule League. The students are prohibited from becoming or continuing members and from attending any meetings which may have anything to do with "Home Rule."

The notice is so anomalous that one cannot help looking askance at the folly of those who inspired it. It is mischievous in its character. It affects our rights considerably. I am sure the Government could never have meant to extend their mandate to the law students.

We are told this terrible carnage in Europe is for the cause of Democracy, we believe England is fighting for Belgium's liberty; we are assured our demand for Home Rule is perfectly legitimate; our homes are saturated with Home Rule atmosphere and how we can help having anything to do with it passes our comprehension. To-day every thinking mind is possessed of the Hemo Rule idea. We talk Home Rule and we salute Home Rule. Yet there comes a peremptory notice that students of law shall not have anything to do with Home Rule. They are citizens, they are graduates all the five hundred of them; they have the right to vote members to the Municipality and to the University Senate. This encroachment on their rights of citizenship is unwarranted. Let us trust that better counsels will prevail and the notice will be forthwith rescinded bringing relief to their pent up feelings.—Yours etc.

Bombay, July "A."

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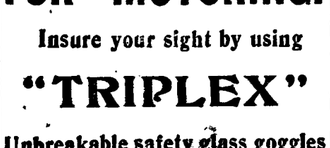

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MARKET BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 30:

A partial break obtains over the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces east Punjab, east Rajputana, west coast of the Peninsula and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central India east and on east Madras coast. A few alls also occurred in Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo one and half inches, Moulmein and Lashio two, Akyab five, Kyaukpyu and Coxs Bazaar three, Burdwan two, Patna and Roorkee one, Dehra Dun, Mussooree and Ludhiana four, Ambala one and a half and Mangalore two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 30th. 1916.	1915.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.17	27.94	45.87	53.76
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.12	29.71	50.64	56.72
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.11	29.10	50.24	53.52
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.18	29 29	51.45	53.88
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.876	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	"
Dew Point.....	77.2	"
Relative Humidity of Air.....	0.851	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9 4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 5	"
Minimum ..... do.	80 0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW W	
Movement of Wind do. do.	253	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.12	Inches.
Total fall during month	12.51	"
Do. do. year	30 40	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July	0 10	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in
Mon.	30	m 8 9	25 3	30	m 0 50	17 7
		7 15a	24 8		2 8a	21 7
Tues	31	m 9 16	26 4	31	m 1 59	16 11
		8 31a	25 2		3 16a	20 9
Wed	1	m 10 8	27 7	1	m 2 58	16 1
		9 40.	26 1		4 9a	19 7
Thur	2	m 10 52	28 9	2	m 3 53	15 4
		10 40a	27 1		4 55a	18 4
Fri	3	m 11 34	29 6	3	m 4 44	14 0
		11 34a	28 0		5 33a	17 2
Sat	4	m 0 15a	30 1	4	m 5 32	14 6
					6 20a	16 2
Sun	5	m 0 23	28 7	5	m 6 18a	14 8
		0 55	30 2		7 1a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 30 (Monday)	,, 6h 15m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 31 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 14m
,, 2 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 13m
,, 3 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 13m
,, 4 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 16m	,, 7h. 12m
,, 5 (Sunday)	,, 6h 17m.	,, 7h. 12m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 30th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 1.39 in. and Delhi 0.45 in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and generally heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess except at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.47 in., Jhansi 0.66 in., Cawnpore 0.35 in. and Allahabad 0.75 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.26 in., Jaipur 0.15 in., Kotah 0.11 in. and Mount Abu 0.57 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind both during the day and at night but generally in defect in Rajputana during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.43 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.17 in., Mormugao 0.27 in. and Karwar 0.98 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in north Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.22 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in the United Provinces and to some extent in the Konkan. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the east Punjab and local in Mysore and north Hyderabad. A few showers have occurred also in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and on the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the north and the east Punjab and the United Provinces and some showers in Rajputana. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 28th of July 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (27th July)	97.6	84.2	70	..	0	..
Jask	100.6	89.1	56	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27 h July)	106.3	89.0	60	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.0	82.9	64	..	2.80	+0.32
Rawalpindi	99.3	67.0	95	2.79	21.87	+12.59
Lahore	99.6	80 4	73	..	4 80	—1 96
Minimum	96.7	71.1	80	..	4.04	..
Amritsar	92 7	81.6	81	..	12 93	+2.56
Delhi	92 2	69.9	80	..	12.28	+1 82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	81.3	89	0 14	11.89	+0.79
Jhansi	90.7	75.8	88	0 43	8 74	—0.71
Jhansi	85 0	70.9	92	2.87	14.49	+0.99
Darjapore	93 6	74.4	90	0 21	20 16	+0.99
Allahabad	85.3	68.2	94	1 89	15 11	—0 44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jagodiad	111.9	79.0	61	..	0.52	—0 59
Hyderabad	96	77.0	79	..	0 01	—3.76
Ajmer	80	75.8	77	..	13.31	+5.40
Jaipore	81 6	78 0	77	..	13.92	+4.90
Kotah	84.6	74 8	75	..	21.80	+9 88
Mount Abu	69.8	76.4	99	0.83	27.81	+2 46
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	96	078.9	73	..	7.47	—0.65
Dwarka	85	378.2	84	..	4.46	—3 90
Veraval	81	078.3	89	..	15.30	+7.80
Rajkot	98	179.4	70	..	11.35	—5.72
Bhavnagar Para	93	076 1	87	..	11.05	+4.90
Surat	86	977 9	82	0.01	23 85	+0.32
Ahmedabad	92	975 6	84	..	15.90	+0.32
Deesa	90	273.3	83	..	14.36	+0 32
Broach	85	772 3	96	..	29.43	+17.40
Indore	82	274.9	86	..	14 64	—0.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88	873 4	92	0.60	22 20	—2 01
Saugor	81	474 4	91	0 16	10.78	+0.80
Hoshangabad	83	176.0	90	0 37	26.95	+6 73
Mandowra	87	772	80	..	14.46	—2.45
Akola	85	672 8	86	0.01	11.90	—2.45
Amraoti	86	376.9	84	..	10.44	—4.52
Nagpur	89	276.1	73	0.05	10	—5.41
Chanda	85	376.3	84	2.22	29.27	+6 10
Betul	86	9 7.3	92	1.06	29.03	+0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85	377.9	82	0.25	27 54	—14.69
Ratnagiri	84	577 7	79	0.03	40 60	—19.71
Marmugao	83	974.1	92	2.56	51 01	—18.23
Karwar	84	076 2	90	0 55	72.97	—1.73
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83	373 6	90	0.02	1.38	—7.68
Ahmednagar	88	170 8	71	0 02	4 55	—3.66
Poona	82	872 1	87	0.10	5 87	—5.39
Sholapur	93	474.9	76	..	5 0.	—3.58
Miraj	90	370.8	78	0 11	6 23	+0 94
Belgaum	79	2 66.2	93	0.28	40.24	+0.91
Aurangabad	86	271.7	83	..	10.56	—0.57
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	86.8	71.9	90	0.84	9.19	—0.88
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.1	74 5	96	0.41	78 8:	+6 41
Calicut	82	873.1	95	0.76	48.13	—14 70
Cochin	85.	774.8	88	0.19	42 35	—6 95
Colombo	86	178.5	67	..	7.16	—5.29
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.9	75 2	92	0.80	15 37	+5.15
Bellary	93	174.7	71	..	4.81	+0.58
Cuddapah	99.5	7 75.0	52	..	4.04	—1.90
Madras	93	980.4	88	..	8.50	+2.78
Bangalore	82.5	66 7	90	..	4.48	—2.06
Coimbatore	85	672.0	53	..	1.04	—1 81
Trichinopoly	96	179.0	58	..	2.83	+0.28
Negapatam	97.9	78 0	79	..	1.94	—1.16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th July, 1917, was 29 859 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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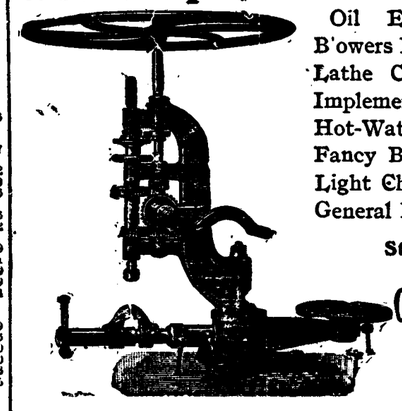
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